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Poetry.

For the Mercury.

RAIN CLOUDS

A black cloud stole up from the South
When day had just gone by,
Without a sound, without a breath
It swooped across the sky,
As some great army's silent march
Might overspread the land,
While unsuspecting, at their posts
The foemen's sentries stand.

The thunder woke, the winds lay still
We saw the blackness there,
Only by contrast of the change
From the red lightning's glare.
No blood was shed in this great strife,
As in man's battle storm,
Only the rain fell afterward
With blessing sweet and warm.

And then the shades melt quietly,
Dark cloud to lighter cloud,
The night grows still and sanctified
As rooms where none speak loud,
Lest they should break the precious sleep
Of one who wakes to die,
In broken flakes upon the blue
The passing cloudlets lie.

Moonlight on drops of falling rain,
To make them silver dew,
And thus the tears, we weep so oft,
God's comfort shineth through,
Oh lovely night! if only there
The moonlight ends the rain.
Oh blessed grief! if to our hearts
God's love comes close again.

ELLEN.

WAITING FOR NEWS.

The succeeding Poem was written by a mother who says:—If there is any power in truth, this poem should express what is intended; for my own boy, but little more than fifteen, had been in the battle at Culpepper, and I know not if he were living or dead! He was far too young to enter the army, but I could not resist his earnest pleadings—for he is tall and manly, and I well knew, were I in his place, I too would shoulder my knapsack and go!"

Waiting! O F ther! a fond mother waiting,
Waiting so anxious, the dark tide's abating!
Waiting all breathless, in agonized anguish,
Living by heart-throbs that spring up—then languish;
Catching each sound that comes back from the battle,
Dark shrieks and groans and the lonely death rattle,
Imagining visions of feverish thirsting—
Hearts in their utterest loneliness bursting!

Thinking of him, late the babe of her bosom,
Fair faced and blue eyed, love's tenderest blossom,
Dashing along, mid the carnage around him,
Fearless as Mars 'mid the balls that surround him,
Changed, as by magic, from home's tender brother,
Lovingest son, both to father and mother—
Changed to a man, to a stern, noble soldier—
None in the field that is braver or bolder!
Writing, 'I am proud of the name, dearest mother,
Craven is he who would hold any other
While our loved standard of freedom 's in danger,
May he forever be held as a stranger!'
Such are the words in his last noble letter!
What fifteen years could write any better?
Now I am waiting to know if he's wounded—
Waiting—to know how my fears must be bounded:
Closed his eyes may be to sorrow or danger—
Dead he may be in the land of the stranger!

God of the desolate—Rachel's Consoler!
Light of the universe—Nature's Controller!
Pity me, pity me! Send consolation!
Let not my heart feel this deep desolation!
He is young, and he loves me so truly—
Scourge me not, Father! so deep—so unduly!
Leave him to lighten my life-load of sorrow!
Leave him to brighten the clouds of my morrow!
Leave him to love me when other loves fail me,
Leave him to strengthen when rude storms assail me!
Leave him—so kind, both as son and as brother;
Leave him, a future of hope to his mother!

God of all battles! speed, speed this decision!
Let us not look, as afar, at a vision!
Send to our soldiers the true men to lead them:
They have the courage—do thou guide and speed them:
Then shall our sisters, our wives, and our mothers,
Feel that our husbands, our sons and our brothers,
Though they may fall, are not led to the altar,
Heedless and reckless, like beasts to the halter!
Then we may feel, though their dear blood is staining
Freedom's fair banner, a COUNTRY we're gaining!
Then we may look, though with eyes dim and burning,
Some day or other, their blessed returning!
Or we may see, though with eyes dim with weeping,
Freedom's bird hover in love o'er their sleeping;
Feeling, though sorrow may make our heads hoary,
They are not victims of weakness, but glory.

A SOLDIER TO HIS DAUGHTER.

An officer in New Orleans recently received a letter from his little daughter at home, asking him to send her money with which to buy a new bonnet, to which he replied as follows:—

I would send you a kiss dear daughter,
As pure from a fond father's lips,
And as chaste as the drop of water
That fresh from an icicle drops;
But kisses thus sent in a letter,
Would lose all their sweetness for thee:
And I know it would please thee far better
To receive a few "greenbacks," from me:
But as I am "hard up," and you not in need,
You will have to put up with the will for the deed;
I therefore send you this nice little sonnet,
Instead of the green-backs to buy a new bonnet.

THE INNOCENT DEAD.

How many a parent's heart will thrill with undying affection for dear little ones loved and lost, as they read such lines as these:—

Fold down its little baby hands—
This was a hope you had of old;
Fillet the brow with rosy bands,
And kiss its locks of shining gold,
Somewhere within the reach of years
Another hope may come like this;
But this poor babe is gone, in tears,
With thin white lips, cold to thy kiss.

Selected Tale.

SALLY'S CHOICE.

The colored frame of the open window so set off Sally's yellow hair, that it was a pity there did not pass a travelling portrait painter that September afternoon.—The house was silent; it was silent out of doors; and Sally was involved in mental contemplation. Within her view were two roads, which at present were traveled neither by pedestrian nor rider. One of these roads ran through a field opposite the house—level, straight and filled with the blinding rays of the setting sun. The other crookedly descended past the garden gate till it made a sudden turn into the village street, a mile distant. It was obscured by tall sycamores and willows which hid the houses standing behind them, and which were already in the shade of twilight. With her mind's eye Sally saw toiling up the crooked road, along by the trees, a soldier in a blue jacket, leather belt which had a pistol case and a cap which was pulled over his forehead. She turned from the vision with a start, as though it were reality, and looked down the other road. With her mind's eye suddenly beheld another vision. An officer with flashing buttons and shoulder straps was strolling leisurely toward her. At this moment her father's voice outside the porch dissolved the panorama and changed the current of her thoughts.

'Where's your mother, Sally Snow?' he asked on entering.

'She's gone to Mrs. Hall's to a quilting party.'

'What am I agoing to do for my supper, I should like to know?'

'It's all ready but boiling the tea kettle.'

'Boil it then.'

Sally made the tea and taking off the cover which Mrs. Snow had over the viands arranged by her own hands previous to her departure, she and her father took seats at the table.

'Only sour sass, doughnuts, custard pie and rize cake!' said Mr. Snow, discontentedly.

She made no reply.

'Ain't there some cold chicken?'

'Just enough for dinner to-morrow, mother said.'

'Fetch out the chicken,' he demanded, pounding the table with his knife handle.

She brought it from the pantry and Mr. Snow demolished it.

'The dog will have something now and your mother be none the wiser for it. It's beyond me why she hates dogs so.'

'You are afraid of mother,' said Sally, hotly.

'Take care Sally, take care!' replied Snow, throwing a bone on the clean floor. 'You are, and so am I.'

'I declare,' he exclaimed, rising. 'I do perceive the days begin to shorten! I'll have to hurry up with my chores.'

'You know father, that mother means to make me marry Major Brewer; and you know you don't dare to put you foot down that I shan't. I like somebody else better—you know that too.'

'Reely, reely Sally, said Snow, despairingly, seizing his old hat and slapping it against the wall, as if he might shake out of it the idea that was not in his head; but nothing came of it, and he edged himself out of the house.

Could Orderly John Cutter have known that afternoon of his being in Sally's mind that afternoon, he would have walked down the street of a canvass city in Virginia with more alacrity, as he was taking a letter to Major Brewer's quarters, ... it was, in a rage. He must present the letter, which he knew was from her, in accordance with the rules of military etiquet, instead of thrusting it in his face, as he would like to do, and demand satisfaction. He entered with more abruptness than was needful and tendered the letter. The Major, in entire ignorance of John's feelings toward Sally, very kindly asked him if he had heard from Bingham lately, reminded by the post-mark of the letter that it was his native place.

'No, sir.'

'Bring my horse up in an hour, for the General rides this afternoon.'

'Yes, sir,' and John disappeared. If he had staid he would have seen an angry flush pass over the Major's face as he read the letter, for Sally in a postscript had asked him to give her respects to her old friend John Cutter.

Between seven and eight Mrs. Snow came home very cross and scolded Mr. Snow until he took refuge in bed and scolded Sally into her chamber. Her crossness originated from some gossip at the quilting party, who told her that Major Brewer drank terribly in the army, and that Sally said she would go to the poor-house before she would marry him. Although Mrs. Snow did not believe what she had heard, she was irritated enough by the report to write Major Brewer that very night advising him to get a furlough, if possible. In the stillness of that same night John Cutter penned an eloquent epistle to Sally, which contained the offer of his hand—his heart she had long possessed but it never reached her. But Major Brewer's letter came safely to hand and was taken to him by John himself. To do Mrs. Snow justice, it was by accident she happened to be in the village store where the post office was located when John's letter came for Sally and was handed to her by the postmaster. When she got home she threw it into the fire with its seal unbroken: she had her own code of right and wrong and adhered to it faithfully. She believed it was right for her to take Sally's destiny into her own hands; she knew what Sally wanted better than than Sally herself. Major Brewer belonged to the first family in the county. The Brewers owned the most woodland and lived in a square, aristocratic mansion, which stood by itself five miles out of Bingham. To overcome the proverbial inaccessibility of the family by an alliance with the good natured Major was an act worthy of the efforts of the proud Mrs. Snow. The Snow's were nobody—openmouthed, easy, indifferent to place and ignorant. Mrs. Snow herself had been a humble dress-maker; but ability, courage and strong will had made a place for her in Bingham. Sally, alas, though handsome, agreeable and lively, was a terrible little plebian and gave no indication of the strength of character which her mother possessed. The year before the war broke out John Cutter fell in love with her at the dancing school and she returned it in passion. A shy, rustic courtship went on, which was only discovered by the sharp eyes of her mother. Although John was only an apprentice in the Bingham shipyard, Sally had a vague faith that things would come out right somehow, and then they would be happy years hence. With this idea she suffered herself to be led by her mother in reference to Major Brewer, who was an older acquaintance than John and whose intercourse with the family was unknown to his own relations. Major B., who was more than thirty, was still without a profession, or any business whatever. The day he rode over to Mr. Snow's to get his signature to some paper regarding a sale of land, a definite purpose came into his head for the first time, and that was to fall in love with Sally. He was adroitly aided by Mrs. Snow, who entrapped him far more than Sally did, who received his attentions passively. At the commencement of the war Brewer obtained through the family influence a staff appointment, with rank as lieutenant, and John Cutter enlisted in the ranks. Without seeing much service Brewer was promoted to a Captaincy, and then was made Major; while John only attained to the dignity of being occasionally mounted orderly.—Chance brought Major Brewer and John in continual contact; from the beginning they had been attached to the same post.

Soon after Major Brewer received Mrs. Snow's letter, he had a slight attack of the jaundice, upon which he obtained a month's leave, on the medical director's certificate, and went home and in about a month's time from the day when Sally contemplated the two roads, he stopped before the garden gate to fasten his horse to the hitching post. It was in the middle of October; a fire burned on the hearth, and Mrs. Snow was before it, engaged in making fall garments. She was alone, for Sally had gone down to the village to shop.

'Now,' thought Mrs. Snow, 'if he looks as if he drank, I'll give him up.' But he did not look as if he did; he was yellow, his voice was weak and he seemed inclined to be feeble. Not a word was said about Sally. They talked about the war and about Bingham until Sally returned, rosy and animated with several bundles. The Major grew more ... he rose to meet her, and his voice faltered so that Sally in her surprize, gave him quite a cordial welcome. He staid a short time after her arrival and, when he went away, said it was doubtful when he should be able to come again he felt so miserably.

'He'll be at home a long time,' said Mrs. Snow, prophetically.

'What ails him?' asked Sally.

'He's consumptive, I reckon; they all get sick sooner or later.'

Sally thought of John and wondered if he was sick. He must be, for none of his friends in the village have heard from him in a long time. She sighed.

'What are you sighing for?' asked Mrs. Snow.

'For the soldiers.'

'The whole of 'em.'

'For one,' answered Sally, boldly.

'It's of no use. His thirteen dollars a month and his being taught that he is a machine has demoralized him before this time.'

Sally said no more; she was not capable of wrangling with her mother.

The next day the Major came in a carriage, and asked Sally to go to ride with him. She objected on account of the churning.

'Go right along, Sally; I'll attend to it,' her mother ordered.

So she went. The Major was so poorly that he asked her to relieve him from the fatigue of driving, which she consented to do and guided the horse skillfully, but not so skillfully as he guided the conversation, in which she could not help feeling interested. He was so meek, this warrior, so deferential and withall so grateful, that she could not resist the flattery of his manner. Besides, was she not the favored one of all Bingham? There had not been a beau in town for a twelfthmonth; the war had stripped the country and the girls had been minus everything in the way of amusement. Who can blame Sally for yielding to the pressure of circumstances?

Mrs. Snow played her part so well that the wedding dress was bought and preparations for the wedding commenced and Sally bewildered into acquiescence which left no hope for John Cutter. No sooner was the wedding day set however, owing to the contrariety of the mind, began to be occupied and lulled with dreams of what might yet happen between the now and then of the marriage day, which would turn the Major into a myth and the day into an impossibility. But the wedding came off and on the twenty-eighth day of his leave the Major was on his way to his post and Sally resumed the life she had left the day he came home, without comprehending any great change in her destiny. Mr. Snow often said, 'Reely!' when he looked at her; and Mrs. Snow silently wondered at her quietness and indifference.

A few bottles of 'Old Rye' were opened on the occasion of the Major's return.—The congratulations were, in proportion to the drinks, numerous, and John Cutter heard of them. When the Major first saw John he looked at him as if he expected he would say something of his visit to Bingham; but John was silent; and the Major remembering that Sally had once asked him to give her respects to John Cutter, was silent too.

'Who cares?' said John to himself; 'if she didn't I am sure I don't. Mother Snow can put on airs to her heart's content, now that Sally is a Brewer. But who would have thought it? Let's sing 'Sweet Home,' boys,' he burst out with, 'and scare something.'

Soon after this a part of the commanding general's corps was ordered to the West, and Major Brewer and John were transferred with it. One of those vague Western battles then occurred, in which a great many men are killed, and which are called victories on both sides, and for ... both the generals are removed; and the Major and John were concerned in it. Both were mounted that day, the Major in anticipation of taking some important order, and John with no anticipation at all; but he had two loaded pistols in his belt, which he intended to use. When the fight was hottest, and John's spirits were the highest—for he had reason to suppose that from behind Gen. R—— he had picked off an officer—he saw a sight which made him reel in his saddle. It was Major Brewer lying under his horse, who had been struck with a shell. John dismounted and ran to him.

'I'll have you out of this in no time, Brewer,' he said.

'I am done for,' answered the Major.—'Don't let me be trampled on.'

The horse made a final struggle, and raised himself so that John pulled the Major from under him. His thigh was crushed, and his back was torn by a splinter of the shell. The Major was dying. John looked afield for help. Men were round him, but they were dying or dead.

'Not a drop in anybody's canteen, I'll bet,' he muttered. 'I ain't even got a handkerchief.'

The Major was now past speaking; but he heard John entreat him to 'hold on if he could, for the surgeons were down yonder,' ... shook his head. He made a motion with his hand toward ... which John understood; then he tremblingly grasped his watch chain, and tried to bring it to his lips. John took the watch from his pocket and pressed it to the Major's lips, and said, in a loud voice, 'I will take it to her.' The Major smiled; the smile was his last earthly effort, for his breath stopped with it, and he was with the 'brave who sink to rest.' John put the watch in his pocket, and the order, which he found crumpled in the Major's belt, and which had been the means of his death.—'I suppose I ought to take a lock of his hair,' said John, taking out his jack-knife. But he did not get one, for a ball struck him on the elbow, which sent the knife spinning and shattered his arm to pieces.

'By George!' he shouted, 'I never thought of being shot!'

He fainted presently, and dropped beside the Major, where he was found, picked up, and taken away. The body of the Major was taken home; and Mrs. Snow had the gratification of riding in a carriage as one of the chief mourners in the largest funeral procession that had ever been seen in the county. Her gratification was alloyed, however, by the manners of the Brewer family. They signified that, as the Major was dead, all connection between her and his family were at an end. The bitterest tears Mrs. Snow did not shed at the funeral, but afterwards, when she revolved in her mind the failure of her plans. Sally made no pretense of grief, but she was sobered by the event. She looked down the road often, but no one could tell what her thoughts were.

Nothing, meantime, had been heard of John Cutter. The hand which should have guided the pen was no more in his possession; his arm had been amputated above the elbow, fever set in, and he lay in the hospital a month. The watch and the order he gave to the surgeon to keep till he got well, but said nothing of the owner. If he died, Sally would never get them, for the Major could not expect him to deliver them under such circumstances. But John got well—that is, well enough to be discharged—and he started for Bingham, with the watch, and the arrears of pay, which amounted to forty dollars, by the round-about and uncertain way of a transport.

In three weeks he reached home, gaunt, dirty, feeble and ragged. The very hour almost that he arrived, he dragged himself up to Mr. Snow's. Mrs. Snow saw him as he unlatched the gate. She gave a suppressed 'Lord 'a mercy!' and stood paralyzed, but waiting for coming events. Mr. Snow saw John from the barn and hurried to meet him. Seizing John's empty sleeve, he shook it so violently that John vibrated all over.

'Tain't you,' said Mr. Snow. How are ye? What's been to pay with ye? The Lord has preserved ye. Come in and stay a week. I'll kill ye with good vittles.'—Here Sally came flying out from the door. John involuntarily clenched his teeth and braced himself for the encounter; but she stopped suddenly before she reached him and turned so pale that her father cried out,

'She's going into fits at the sight of ye,' but she recovered by blushing painfully, and then she begged John, in a low voice, to walk in.

She's a widow,' thought John, follow her. Mrs. Snow, still at the window, turned and gave a not ungracious welcome to him. He lost no time in producing the watch and relating the story he came to tell. As he handed the watch to Sally, and told her the Major had kissed it for her, his eyes filled with tears, from self pity as much, perhaps, as from the remembrance of the sad scene. Sally took it and laid it on the table, and looked at him for him to go on with his story, as if Mrs. Snow made her own comments on Sally's behavoir and so did John, with a great jump at his heart. When the narrative was ended Mrs. Snow said,

'So you are discharged?'

'I am good for nothing,' he answered.

Sally laid her hand on his empty sleeve John took it gently in his and their eyes met. Forgetting everything but each other, he whispered.

'How could you?'

'I never will again.'

'Because I wasn't here, and you was too weak to stand alone?'

'Yes, that was the reason; but why didn't you write me?'

'I did.'

'I never got a word from you.'

'You'll get a pension?' Mr. Snow asked dubiously.

'I suppose so,' answered John, starting up. 'I must go; I have not seen my folks yet.'

With a sudden good bye, he was gone.

'I wonder,' said Mrs. Snow, 'if all the army are as dirty as he is?'

'Never mind, mother,' it's our only chance to see Virginia soil.'

'Mother' said Sally, after some days had passed over without any sign from John, 'have you been any happier for my marriage?'

'No, her mother answered shortly.

'Nor I.'

'You might have been.'

'Never, mother. Do you think I have any right to my way now?'

'I suppose you will take it.'

'I shall,' said Sally, firmly.

'How folks will talk!' said Mrs. Snow angrily.

'About what?'

'Oh, you know I'm not to be cheated. It is all about John Cutter. Have him here, if you choose; but I hope he will wash himself before he comes.'

Sally remained silent.

'I never could do anything with you.'

'But God has, mother.'

It was Mrs. Snow's turn to be silent.

Sally shook hands with John as they were coming out of church the next Sunday, and all Bingham saw the performance. In the course of time John walked home with her from church; then he made a call Sunday evening; then he fell into the habit of dropping in on week-days and finally he married her.

Sally avowed her intention of going out dress-making, to make up for the loss of John's arm; but neither Mr. nor Mrs. Snow would consent to that; and so they urged John to live with them and turn farmer.

Although the war is not over, John's troubles are; and at present he is engaged in ploughing. He drives the oxen with his left hand, and Mr. Snow guides the plough.

United States Laws.

OFFICIAL.

Passed at the Third Session of the Thirty-seventh Congress.

[PUBLIC—No. 96.]

AN ACT to provide a temporary government for the Territory of Idaho.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all that part of the Territory of the United States included within the following limits, viz: Beginning at a point in the middle channel of the Snake river, where the northern boundary of Oregon intersects the same; then follow down said channel of Snake river to a point opposite the mouth of the Kooskooskia, or Clear-water river; thence due north to the forty-ninth parallel of latitude; thence east, along said parallel, to the twenty-seventh degree of longitude west of Washington; thence south, along said degree of longitude, to the northern boundary of Colorado Territory; thence west, along said boundary, to the thirty-third degree of longitude west of Washington; thence north, along said degree, to the forty-second parallel of latitude; thence west along said parallel, to the eastern boundary of the State of Oregon; thence north, along said boundary, to the place of beginning. And the same is hereby created into a temporary government, by the name of the Territory of Idaho; Provided, That nothing in this act contained shall be construed to inhibit the Government of the United States from dividing said Territory or changing its boundaries in such manner and at such time as Congress shall deem convenient and proper, or from attaching any portion of said Territory to any other State or Territory of the United States: Provided, further, That nothing in this act contained shall be construed to impair the rights of person or property now pertaining to the Indians in said Territory, so long as such rights shall remain unextinguished by treaty between the United States and such Indians, or to include any territory, which, by treaty with any Indian tribes, is not, without the consent of any tribe, to be included within the territorial limits or jurisdiction of any State or Territory; but all such territory shall be excepted out of the boundaries, and constitute no part of the Territory of Idaho, until said tribe shall signify their assent to the President of the United States to be included within said Territory, or to affect the authority of the Government of the United States to make any regulations respecting such Indians, their lands, property, or other rights, by treaty, law or otherwise, which it would have been competent for the Government to make if this act had never passed.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the Executive power and authority in and over said Territory of Idaho shall be vested in a governor, who shall hold his office for four years, and until his successor shall be appointed and qualified, unless sooner removed by the President of the United States. The governor shall reside within said Territory, and shall be commander-in-chief of the militia, and superintendent of Indian affairs thereof. He may grant pardons and respites for offences against the laws of said Territory, and reprieve for offences against the laws of the United States until the decision of the President of the United States can be made known thereon; he shall commission all officers who shall be appointed to office under the laws of the said Territory, and shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That there shall be a secretary of said Territory, who shall reside therein, and shall hold his office for four ... the United States; he shall record and preserve all laws and proceedings of the legislative assembly hereinafter constituted, and all the acts and proceedings of the governor in his executive department; he shall transmit one copy of the laws and journals of the legislative assembly within thirty days after the end of each session, and one copy of the executive proceedings and official correspondence semi-annually, on the first days of January and July in each year, to the President of the United States, and two copies of the laws to the President of the Senate and to the Speaker of the House of Representatives for the use of Congress; and in case of the death, removal, resignation or absence of the governor from the Territory, the secretary shall be, and he is hereby, authorized and required to execute and perform all the powers and duties of the governor during such vacancy or absence, or until another governor shall be duly appointed and qualified to fill such vacancy.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That the legislative power and authority of said Territory shall be vested in the governor and a legislative assembly. The legislative assembly shall consist of a council and house of representatives.—The council shall consist of seven members having the qualifications of voters as hereinafter prescribed, whose term of service shall continue two years. The house of representatives shall, at its first session, consist of thirteen members possessing the same qualifications as prescribed for the members of the council, and whose term of service shall continue one year. The number of representatives may be increased by the legislative assembly, from time to time, to twenty-six in proportion to the increase of qualified voters; and the council, in like manner, to thirteen. An apportionment shall be made as nearly equal as practicable among the several counties or districts for the election of the council and representatives; giving to each section of the Territory representation in the ratio of its qualified voters as nearly as may be. And the members of the council and of the house of representatives shall reside in and be inhabitants of the district or county, or counties for which they may be elected respectively. Previous to the first election the governor shall cause a census or enumeration of the inhabitants and qualified voters of the several counties and districts of the Territory to be taken by such persons and in such mode as the governor shall designate and appoint, and the persons so appointed shall receive a reasonable compensation therefor. And the first election shall be held at such time and places, and be conducted in such manner both as to the persons who shall superintend such election and the returns thereof, as the governor shall appoint and direct; and he shall, at the same time, declare the number of members of the council and house of representatives to which each of the counties or districts shall be entitled under this act. The persons having the highest number of legal votes in each of said council districts for members of the council shall be declared by the governor to be duly elected to the council; and the persons having the highest number of legal votes for the house of representatives shall be declared by the governor to be duly elected members of said house: Provided, That in case two or more persons voted for shall have an equal number of votes, and in case a vacancy shall otherwise occur in either branch of the legislative assembly, the governor shall order a new election; and the persons thus elected to the legislative assembly shall meet at such place and on such day as the governor shall appoint; but thereafter the time, place and manner of holding and conducting all elections by the people, and the apportioning the representation in the several counties or districts to the council and house of representatives, according to the number of qualified voters, shall be prescribed by law, as well as the day of the commencement of the regular sessions of the legislative assembly: Provided, That no session in any one year shall exceed the term of forty days, except the first session, which may continue sixty days.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That every free white male inhabitant above the age of twenty-one years who shall have been an actual resident of said Territory at the time of the passage of this act, shall be entitled to vote at the first election, and shall be eligible to any office within the said Territory; but the qualifications of voters, and of holding office, at all subsequent elections shall be such as shall be prescribed by the legislative assembly.

SEC. 6. And be it further enacted, That the legislative power of the Territory shall extend to all rightful subjects of legislation consistent with the Constitution of the United States and the provisions of this act; but no law shall be passed interfering with the primary disposal of the soil; no tax shall be imposed upon the property of the United States, nor shall the lands or other property of non-residents be taxed higher than the lands or other property of residents. Every bill which shall have passed the council and house of representatives of the said Territory shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the governor of the Territory; if he approve, he shall sign it; but if not, he shall return it, with his objections, to the house in which it originated, who shall enter the objections at large upon their journal and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered; and if approved by two-thirds of that house, it shall become a law.—But in all such cases the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, to be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the governor within three days (Sunday excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the assembly, by adjournment, prevent its return; in which case it shall not be a law: Provided, That whereas slavery is prohibited in said Territory by act of Congress of June nineteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, nothing herein contained shall be construed to authorize or permit its existence therein.

SEC. 7. And be it further enacted, That all township, district and county officers, not herein otherwise provided for, shall be appointed or elected, as the case may be, in such manner as shall be provided by the governor and legislative assembly of the Territory of Idaho. The governor shall nominate and, by and with the advice and consent of the legislative council appoint all officers not herein otherwise provided for; and in the first instance the governor alone may appoint all said officers, who shall hold their officers until the end of the first session of the legislative assembly, and shall lay off the necessary districts for members of the council and house of representatives, and all other officers.

SEC. 8. And be it further enacted, That no member of the legislative assembly shall hold or be appointed to any office which shall have been created, or the salary or emoluments of which shall have been increased, while he was a member, during the term for which he was elected, and for one year after the expiration of such term; but this restriction shall not be applicable to members of the first legislative assembly; and no person holding a commission, or appointment under the United States, except postmasters, shall be a member of the legislative assembly, or shall hold any office under the government of said Territory.

SEC. 9. And be it further enacted, That the judicial power of said Territory shall be vested in a supreme court, district courts, probate courts, and in justices of the peace. The supreme court shall consist of a chief justice and two associate justices, any two of whom shall constitute a quorum, and who shall hold a term at the seat of government of said Territory annually; and they shall hold their offices during the period of four years, and until their successors shall be appointed and qualified. The said Territory shall be divided into three judicial districts, and a district court shall be held in each of said districts by one of the justices ... judges shall, after their appointments, respectively reside in the districts which shall be assigned them. The jurisdiction of the several courts herein provided for, both appellate and original, and that of the probate courts and of justices of the peace, shall be limited by law: Provided, That justices of the peace shall not have jurisdiction of any matter in controversy when the title or boundaries of land may be in dispute, or where the debt or sum claimed shall exceed one hundred dollars; and the said supreme and district courts, respectively, shall possess chancery as well as common law jurisdiction. Each district court or the judge thereof, shall appoint its clerk, who shall also be the register in chancery, and shall keep his office at the place where the court may be held. Writs of error, bills of exceptions, and appeals shall be allowed in all cases from the final decisions of said district courts to the supreme court, under such regulations as may be prescribed by law. The supreme court, or the justices thereof, shall appoint its own clerk; and every clerk shall hold his office at the pleasure of the court for which he shall have been appointed. Writs of error and appeals from the final decisions of said supreme court shall be allowed, and may be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States in the same manner and under the same regulations as from the circuit courts of the United States, where the value of the property or the amount in controversy, to be ascertained by the oath or affirmation of either party, or other competent witnesses, shall exceed one thousand dollars, except that a writ of error or appeal shall be allowed to the Supreme Court of the United States from the decision of the said supreme court created by this act, or of any judge thereof, or of the district courts created by this act, or of any judge thereof, upon any writs of habeas corpus involving the question of personal freedom. And each of the said district courts shall have and exercise the same jurisdiction, in all cases arising under the Constitution and laws of the United States, as is vested in the circuit and district courts of the United States; and the first six days of every term of said courts, or so much thereof as shall be necessary, shall be appropriated to the trial of causes arising under the said Constitution and laws; and writs of error and appeal in all such cases shall be made to the supreme court of said Territory ... other cases.—The said clerks shall receive, in all such cases, the same fees which the clerks of the district courts of Washington Territory now receive for similar services.

SEC. 10.—And be it further enacted, That there shall be appointed an attorney for said Territory, who shall continue in office four years, and until his successor shall be appointed and qualified, unless sooner removed by the President of the United States, and who shall receive the same fees and salary as the attorney of the United States for the present Territory of Washington. There shall also be a marshal for the Territory appointed, who shall hold his office for four years, and until his successor shall be appointed and qualified, unless sooner removed by the President of the United States, and who shall execute all processes issuing from the said courts when exercising their jurisdiction as circuit and district courts of the United States; he shall perform the duties, be subject to the same regulations and penalties, and be entitled to the same fees as the marshal of the district court of the United States for the present Territory of Washington, and shall, in addition, be paid two hundred dollars annually as a compensation for extra services.

SEC. 11. And be it further enacted, That the governor, secretary, chief justice and associate justices, attorney and marshal, shall be appointed by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The governor and secretary to be appointed as aforesaid shall, before they act as such, respectively take an oath or affirmation before the district judge or some justice of the peace in the limits of said Territory duly authorized to administer oaths and affirmations by the laws now in force therein, or before the chief justice or some associate justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, to support the Constitution of the United States, and faithfully to discharge the duties of their respective offices, which said

(Continued on fourth page.)

The Newport Mercury.

SATURDAY MORNING, SEPT. 12, 1863.

Moderation has more claims to be regarded as a virtue, than is generally conceded to be a fact, especially in times of great excitement and bitter animosities. And perhaps the time has never been recorded in history, when moderation was generally admitted to possess the excellence which belongs to so noble and so just a principle of action. Instances however of this virtue have never been entirely wanting in the world at any time, and they may be found to have distinguished the better part of the population in all the various concerns of life. In private affairs, this effect is everywhere known and appreciated to a happy extent; and, in public affairs, though everybody may not feel interested in the consequences of more or less moderation, the same virtue is essential to good management. The unequal sufferings of the great mass of mankind bear a melancholy testament to the importance of the principle which avoids the extremes of violence. And yet nations seem to have learned but little, in this respect, from the lessons of experience.

The prospect of a war, even between the great powers in the world, appears to affect the common mind with no extraordinary emotions, though it may be so situated as to be one of the parties in the conflict in case that a conflict shall follow. But sometimes and perhaps most frequently the greatest disasters have fallen upon the race of men when they were least apprehensive of danger. That nobody fears a collision with any European power, is not the best sign that such a collision is not to be feared. A change of circumstances external as well as internal, has produced new relations which may have an unexpected effect upon the peace of this country. France has assumed to establish a subject monarchy on one border, and England it appears is urged to appoint an English Prince at the head of a dependent government on another. The reason assigned for making Canada a monarchy in subjection to the English Crown, is, that such an appointment would strengthen the connection between Canada and England, and consequently encrease the protection which the Canadians would receive against any aggression of the Federal States. What course the English government will pursue upon this subject, remains to be discovered.

If the London *Times* may be taken as an index of public opinion in that country, England has no fear at present that she will lose the loyal possession of Canada, any more than France has that she will lose the subjection of Mexico. The argument of that journal is, that no immediate cause of hostility now exists between the Federal Government and England, though the uneasy feeling between the two nations makes it natural for the Canadians to view with jealousy some acts which at any other time would excite no apprehension; and consequently to look to England for such assistance as they may need in defending the loyal possession of British North America.—That the "Federals" have too much on hand at present to be willingly embroiled with any foreign power; but, in case of "Federal" aggression, that England would do her best to defend her loyal possessions so long as the Canadians shall desire to remain a part of the Empire. And if they should change their minds and aspire to independence, that they have no need to fear that England will attempt to repeat the bloody experiment once tried upon the United States, and which is now being "Confederate States." The moderation of these sentiments, as coming from that quarter, is truly surprising; but no doubt the expressions are more the offspring of policy than of choice.

But more than this, the "Thunderer," so-called, tells all American subjects of the English crown, that, in the event of any such danger as he is informed they are now contemplating from the Federal States, loyal Canadians must not rely upon England for safety. That, "the real work of defense must be done by themselves." But that, relying upon themselves chiefly, they need not despair. That in former wars they have successfully repelled invasion by that means; and that now they must be aware of the small number of troops which England can spare compared with such vast hosts as the Federal States have been employing "in the subjugation of the South." And the Canadians are exhorted to prepare for the worst with the encouragement that they are now stronger than formerly, and have more to defend—knowing better what would be their fate if conquered. England would aid them with a fleet to blockade the federal ports, and furnish them with supplies of artillery, &c., &c., &c., for the war, but that the real struggle on land would depend chiefly upon their own exertions. All this and more of the kind must appear to be moderate, coming from the great organ of a nation as tyrannical by nature and by nurture as any in the world; a nation from which most Americans do not differ essentially by nature, and in time may be found more closely to resemble by nurture.

The confirmation of the reports in regard to the evacuation of Morris Island in Charleston harbor, have been received. From the last information it appears that our forces pushed their sap to within one hundred yards of Wagner and then made a charge upon the rifle-pits, capturing a number of prisoners. It required but a few hours to throw up entrenchments and a foot-hold was gained which Gen. Beauregard knew would enable Gen. Gilmore to blow up his fortifications and the order to evacuate was given Sunday night and with forty boats the garrison [illegible] getting off. Our troops took possession Monday and found within the batteries Wagner and Gregg nineteen guns and seventy-five men.

To estimate the importance of this Morris Island victory, it ought to be borne in mind that Fort Wagner was one of the strongest works ever constructed by the rebels. Thousands of slaves are said to have labored for months upon it, until the thickness of its walls seemed to bid defiance to any ordinance which we could bring to bear against it. The bombproof of the fort was a building of very heavy timber, covered by an immense mound of earth and sandbags. Upon either end an entrance and zigzag passages led through and through the structure, and every avenue of approach was swept by guns of the heaviest calibre. The dry marsh which flanked it on the left was known to be filled with torpedoes of the most destructive character. The fort was so situated that it could not be approached by mining operations, the soil being a composite of sand and swamp.

At last accounts our iron-clads were bombarding Fort Moultrie and one of the enemy's magazines had been blown up. The grand denouement—the capture or destruction of Charleston itself—cannot much longer be delayed, as Cumming's Point, the extreme westerly point of Morris Island, which is now in possession of our troops, is within three miles and three-quarters of the wharves at Charleston.

The Sanitary Condition of Newport should be looked to at once. The health of a people is always the chief source of their happiness.—And the healthiness of Newport, is the chief source of its material prosperity. It is this, which gives it prominence over all other places of resort in this country and makes it the competitor of any place on the other side of the Atlantic.

During the season that is now drawing to a close, there has been much sickness in the city; sickness of a character usually resulting from the want of the enforcement of proper sanitary regulations.

It is a noticeable fact that this sickness and mortality has been chiefly confined to parts of the Fourth and Fifth Wards of this city.—Whenever it has occurred elsewhere it is quite possible that it may be traced to some local cause.

The attention of the Board of Health had not been sufficiently directed to this subject by the people, who ought always to be upon the alert in relation to a subject upon which their own lives and the lives of those who come among them are so immediately dependent.

We have now had an admonition and it is for us to heed the warning, and to avoid the terrible retribution which will await us unless we do so.

But how is this evil to be cured? The obvious mode which would suggest itself to every reflecting man would be for the City Council to institute a Commission composed of the most intelligent physicians and laymen among us, to make a thorough examination of the entire city at once, before any of the existing causes of the late affliction are removed, and let that Commission report what is proper to be done to avoid a recurrence of these evils.

In the meantime there are palpable evils to be remedied, and a more general system of sewerage must be adopted. The veins of water from which the people are supplied for daily use, must be guarded, so that they will be protected from the filth percolating through to them, from neighboring stables, sink and other vaults. Again, the docks of the city ought to be filled up to extreme low water, so that the mud and vegetable matter deposited in them should never be bare and exposed to the sun and the processes of decomposition and decay to go on in those places. A water street for the relief of Thames street is very much needed and this would remedy the evil resulting from bare docks.

The scavenger carts, to prevent the accumulation of garbage ought to be restored. Perhaps none but tight vaults ought to be constructed, and they ought to be cleansed at stated periods, but these are questions for men learned in these matters.

The Board of Health and the City Council are no doubt ready to do all that it is in their power to do to improve the Sanitary condition of the city, but every man in the city should remember that a Government cannot do much without the support of the people, and that this is a matter upon which the lives of the members of his own family may be dependent.

The news of the week in relation to the progress of the war is important and more encouraging to the North in several quarters. Chattanooga, the last place likely to be defended in Tennessee, is reported to have been abandoned by the enemy and occupied by federal troops, while others of the same army are said to be advancing upon Rome in Georgia. But what will no doubt be regarded with most interest is the report, which relates to the progress made before Charleston in advancing upon that city. The first tidings we had of this grand result came from a Southern source, in Rich- [illegible] lished in that quarter would not be the first to publish news which would only be discouraging to the South. But they may have discovered that the practice of blinding the eyes of their own people as to truths which they must eventually see, is founded upon a miserable policy and damaging to their cause in the end. This was felt, they now say, to be the case in relation to the progress of the siege of Vicksburg. The blow, which was felt in the fall of the "Gibraltar of the Mississippi," is now admitted to have been more severe from its being unexpected, and to have caused greater despondency than if the truth and only the truth had been told all along from the beginning. The Southern rebel papers may therefore be expected to practice from a better policy in future, and to keep their readers better informed in relation to the operations against Charleston and other points.

It will be seen by the statement in another column, that Government was not as successful with the draft in this State as was anticipated in the commencement. The whole number of men which Government proposed to raise in Rhode Island was two thousand, eight hundred and eighty. To secure this number, a draft was ordered for four thousand, three hundred and twenty-one, and from this draft Government gets seven hundred and eighty-three soldiers.—One hundred and five of these were drafted men. The other six hundred and seventy-eight are substitutes. The number who paid commutation money was seven hundred and fifty five, which makes the total benefit derived equal to one thousand, five hundred and thirty-eight, or a little more than half of the number anticipated.

Real Estate Sales.—Mr. Rowland R. Hazard, jr., has sold a lot on Bellevue Avenue, near "Bailey's Beach," containing 9,400 square feet of land, to Robert V. McKims of Baltimore, for $9,400.

Heirs of Joseph Lyon, dec'd, have sold the shop on Commercial Wharf with 7,308 feet of land, to Mr. Nathan M. Chafee, for $2,500.

Mr. Benjamin F. Clarke has sold a lot of land on Bath Road containing 6,000 feet of land, with house and other buildings, to Mr. John H. Greene, for [illegible].

Mr. Joshua Perry has sold a lot containing 9,410 feet of land on Perry street, to Mr. Cyrus H. Peckham, for $817.

The excursion to Block Island by the steamer *City of Newport*, was made on Wednesday last, and about one hundred landed on the island, but before the time arrived for the return trip the sea became so rough that the islanders refused to bring off the visitors, and about eighty were left to spend a night with the Natives.

The examination of James O'Neil, of whose arrest we gave an account last week, was concluded in Providence on Saturday last, before the Court of Magistrates, when the Court adjudged the prisoner probably guilty of the murder of James Simmons, and ordered him to be committed to await the action of the Grand Jury.

The Aquidneck Agricultural Society are making extensive arrangements for their Tenth Annual Fair, which will take place next Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday. As three years have passed since their last Fair, we may expect a show worthy to be seen. On the second day an address will be delivered, and there will also be a ploughing match.

In 1859 a project was started to extend the road leading to Bateman's Point around by Price's Neck and along the South shore to Bailey's Beach, intersecting Bellevue Avenue, making a distance of about six and a quarter miles from South Thames street to Bellevue Avenue. All the proprietors of land on this route agreed to open and make the road, except Gen. J. A. Hazard, his proposition being to give a right of way over his lands only to the other owners. This was not considered a public benefit and the project dropped. Recently the subject has been revived and we are pleased to notice that Messrs. J. A. Hazard, R. L. Kennedy and S. Bateman have bound themselves each to the other, within thirty days from last Thursday, "to survey, stake out and plat said road, not less than fifty feet in width, and execute a proper joint, or separate deed or deeds of the necessary right or rights of way to the city of Newport, and deliver the same." And Messrs. J. I. Bailey and A. Smith have also bound themselves to give the right of way across their Beach intersecting Bellevue Avenue, when said road shall be "actually laid out, opened and made fit for public travel." In the agreement of the first named gentlemen it is expressly stated that they do not agree to build or keep up the road but merely to give the land. The land is not so rough now but that a vehicle can pass over it with safety, but to make it suitable for a pleasure drive will require about $10,000 as the distance to be opened is not far from two miles, and should this amount be subscribed *within thirty days*, the road could be made fit for public travel by next season.

We are pleased to record this generous act on the part of General Hazard and the gentlemen associated with him, as it shows they have an interest in the welfare of our city, and are anxious to render one more attraction to the many already existing on this beautiful Island. By the opening of this road a fashionable drive is afforded which cannot be excelled on this continent, as starting from South Thames street a view is presented of our beautiful harbor, then passing Fort Adams the road leads along by the entrance to Narragansett Bay and extending Southerly the broad Atlantic Ocean skirts the shore, which is kept in view until we reach Bellevue Avenue, the now fashionable drive.

The late William S. Wetmore, saw clearly the advantages that would accrue to our city, by the opening of this shore road, and offered to contribute five thousand dollars for the project, and we have no doubt his heirs or devisees, will be glad now to carry out the wishes and intentions, so often expressed by him, during his lifetime.

Mr. Alfred Smith has taken hold of this project with the same degree of interest which he shew at the time Bellevue Avenue was opened to the public and those who are willing to contribute to this object should signify their desire to him, for some one person must be responsible and no one is better fitted for the duties. And we would suggest in this connection, that the repairs which are necessary to be made, should be done under the direction of our efficient Street Commissioner and as there will probably be but little work this winter for the city's teams and the gang of men usually employed with them, that the job be thrown into their hands. In that way the money could be economically expended and a benefit would be derived by the city and those in its employ.

Evidently, what are called great powers among the nations of the earth, are always relatively possessed of more efficiency in war on that account. The great powers are always feared for what they are able to effect in the field; and it is natural for smaller powers to form coalitions against the greater. And if there is any thing desirable in the glory of belonging to a great nation, the superior happiness of the people is seldom to be reckoned as one of the circumstances which constitute that glory. But the idea of glory derived merely from greater numbers without including a greater amount of happiness in consequence of numbers, however captivating is unfortunately most fallacious. In barbarous times and before the importance of individual interests was properly estimated, such a notion prevailed no doubt to a great extent in the world; and the people were satisfied to be denied their just share in the enjoyment of life, provided they could be the means of pampering to an immoderate degree the folly and the variety of some hapless mortal; and perhaps a few others who may chance to be reckoned his favorites. Governments of this kind, monarchies as they are called, have acquired the name of being strong governments; but such governments have got this reputation not so much from their actual strength as from the exercise of arbitrary power—which may be after all, as it often has been, the cause of weakness rather than a source of strength. But whatever may be the form of government, whatever the amount of population or the extent of territory and however happy the people may be in all other respects, in the present age of the world so much under the influence of a bitter civilization, the greatest misfortune which can happen to any nation or government would undoubtedly be to form an aggressive character, and to follow an aggressive course as a matter of policy and practice. No expedient could possibly be invented more certainly to sound an alarm among other nations, and to create enemies where otherwise there would be the best reasons to look for friends. To attempt to extend empire by the force of arms, has often been the ruin of nations as well as of rulers; because such a habit must involve the sacrifice of blood, and treasure, and reputation.

The progress in filling up the Cove and building branch tracks for the railroad has been stopped except upon one section. From Bridge street three branches are made; one being the main track, one running Westerly will extend to the freight depot and [illegible] North and South will be opened for a street, connecting with Long Wharf. At the Easterly portion of the Cove a basin of large dimensions will be built to be supplied with fresh water, and with this exception, the entire Cove will be filled up, making that which is now a useless sheet of water, the busiest portion of our city.

The Depot for passengers will be situated between the main track and the new street.—It has not been definitely settled as to the plan of the building, but drawings are being made for a fine structure of brick 80 feet in length by 32 in width and two stories in height. There will be six principal rooms on the lower floor, the centre one for refreshments, being 30x36 feet. The gentlemen's room will be 22x20 feet; Ladies room 18x20; Ladies Drawing Room 12x18; Barber's room 12x19; Freight office 10x12. The upper story will be used for offices, &c. On each side of the building there will be four entrances.

Five of the thirteen Union batteries on Morris Island, which have been battering down Sumpter and seriously affecting the works of Tauton Beauregard, were manned by the Third R. I. Heavy Artillery.

The Warren Baptist Association commenced its ninety-seventh anniversary with the Second Baptist Church in this city Wednesday forenoon. After introductory devotional exercises, the Association sermon was preached by Rev. A. F. Spalding, of Warren, from Matthew v., 13; "Ye are the salt of the earth," which was listened to with the deepest interest.

The usual collection was then taken up for the Relief Fund for the widows and orphans of deceased Baptist clergymen, amounting to $21 34.

The Association was then called to order by Rev. Dr. Caldwell, the Moderator of last year.

Rev. Heman Lincoln, of Providence, was chosen Moderator; Rev. A. F. Spalding, Clerk, and Rev. E. K. Fuller, of South Providence, Assistant Clerk.

The following letter from the Second Church in this city was read, extending a cordial welcome to the body:—

The Second Baptist Church of Newport, to the Warren Association, sendeth Christian Salutation.

Dear Bretheren:

It affords us extreme pleasure upon this, the ninety-seventh anniversary of the Association, to welcome your assembly to our church. We extend to you our most earnest and cordial hospitality. We hail your visit with unusual gladness, believing it will not only prove a season of pleasant social re-union; but that, also, by the various religious exercises of this occasion, all our hearts will be kindled to a warmer glow of devotion, which may leave its holy and reviving influence even after your departure. Therefore, confidently looking for spiritual blessing to attend our meeting we again bid you welcome, to our church and to our homes.

It seems to us particularly fitting that the Association should hold its session with us at the present time; for twelve years have elapsed since you held an anniversary with this church, and it is time that we, as an association and church, here renew our mutual greeting and fellowship. Besides, although worldly gayety and fashion holds its court in this city, the place is consecrated by sacred historic associations. Though the Warren Association, formed in the year 1767, is the mother of all such ecclesiastical bodies of our denomination in New England; yet, even before that time, the Baptist cause in this city had gained prominent distinction, and had given testimony to our principles by the patient endurance of suffering. Indeed, the very ground upon which we are now assembled, has been consecrated to our faith by more than two centuries of worship. In the year 1656, being two hundred and seven years ago, this church, upon this spot, entered its first house of religious service. A friend, lately deceased, (the Rev. Dr. Jackson,) much devoted to careful examination of questions of an historic or antiquarian nature, informed us that no other spot of ground in this State has been so long occupied by a house of worship. But zeal and devotion to the cause, not less than age, has marked the history of the Baptists in this city. The Island, not less than the Plantations—Newport, not less than Providence—claims to have borne her testimony for the truth, and to have contributed her proportion towards its sustenance. The First Church of this city, claiming to be the oldest upon this continent, (a question upon which we here pass no decision,) and the Second Church, early became illustrious in the annals of our denomination; for Newport has honest pride and love for the memory of John Clark, Obadiah Holmes, William Vaughn, John Comer, and Daniel Wightman, who contributed their full share toward founding and illustrating the magnificent principle of soul-liberty and religious toleration, which has made this territory so justly celebrated throughout entire Christendom. In scholarship, ability, and broad catholic views, both religious and civil, we place John Clark side by side with Roger Williams; although, we admit, history has somehow made Williams her favorite. Indeed, more than this, the Baptists of Newport claim that her worthies have given testimony for truth, by physical suffering, which the Baptists of Providence Plantations were never called upon to endure. By fine, by whipping, and by imprisonment, they suffered for conscience sake in defence of our distinctive principles; and, previously standing, the very edifice [illegible], was seized and desecrated as a barrack for British soldiers, while the edifice of the Church of England, bearing the crown upon its spire, symbol of its temporal rather than of its spiritual head, was left unharmed. Yet, in spite of all this, the Baptists of this Island have never for one moment quailed in announcing and supporting the watch-words of Clark and Vaughan, declared by them in the days of darkness and persecution, that "Jesus Christ is King in his own Kingdom, and that no men have right to exercise authority in matters of conscience."

Still later, in the year 1770, the Baptists manifested their zeal by subscribing four thousand pounds, in order that the college, now called Brown University, might be located here; and it is worthy of remark that Providence gained the advantage by subscribing only two hundred and eighty pounds additional, so near did we come to possessing the college.—Later yet, the venerable Gardner Thurston, the eloquent William Gammell, the accomplished and loved John O. Choules, and the honored and lamented Henry Jackson, have preserved and increased with distinguished fidelity and blessing the sacred trust of our cause, as handed down from the venerated fathers of the past.

By these memories of the past, and by the devotion of our predecessors, to which we have thought it appropriate thus to refer, may we to-day be quickened to holier zeal, that we may transmit to coming generations, with even additional lustre and purity, the cause of Christ as committed to our hands!

We are happy to state that during the past year, notwithstanding the dreadful judgments with which God is afflicting our nation, our church has possessed the usual methods of grace; and, secure in the quiet of our homes, we have heard the fury of the civil storm only afar off. We feel deeply grateful for such quiet and protection. We sympathize with those who by means of the war endure suffering and bereavement. We constantly pray that God may bring blessing out of this great trial; that the nation may be purified of transgression; that as a people we may humble ourselves before God; and that, learning by this discipline more truly to love God with our whole heart and our neighbor as ourself, we may hereafter possess, as an undivided nation, greater prosperity and righteousness than before.

We have had during the year, in the various departments of church labor, some tokens of blessing. In the public services of the sanctuary; in the meetings for prayer; in the Sunday School; and in more personal efforts, we have endeavored to advance the cause of our Redeemer. Nor, we hope, have we been without reward. Our Sunday School Concerts have been extremely interesting. A bible class has received instruction one evening of each week from the Pastor at his house. The S. S. Library has been largely increased by new books. In our religious assemblies, for worship or prayer, the presence of the Holy Spirit, as we humbly trust, has at times [illegible] holier love, upon our hearts. Several have enquired the way to be saved. One has put on Christ by baptism.

It is with much gratification that we state that during the past year our contributions to benevolent objects have been considerably in advance of those of previous years. We have given to Foreign Missions, Home Missions, Bible Society, Tract Society, State Convention, Education Society, National Freedmen's Association, Christian Commission, besides other gifts to local charitable societies, and for hospital stores, with considerably increased liberality. For Foreign Missions, particularly, we contributed fifty per cent. more than ever before. We are grateful that God has given us increased interest in, and liberality for, the objects of religion and philanthropy.

Since we last reported to you death has removed several of our members to the church triumphant. Death, too, particularly within the past one or two months, has brought sorrow into several of our families by taking some "lamb of the flock," and many dear children are mourned. We feel that we ought to make special mention of the death of a very beloved and aged disciple, our late sister, Ann Allen.—She was baptized and united with our church in the year 1813. For very many years, owing to lameness, she was not able to leave her house; but, in the midst of affliction, she ever maintained a beautiful Christian profession.—Indeed, for calm and sweet resignation and holy conformity to the will of God, her example could scarcely be surpassed. She was one of the oldest members of our church, and fell sweetly asleep in Jesus, at the extreme age of 91 years. We lament to record the death, also, of Joshua J. Ellis, M. D., the son in-law of our former beloved pastor, the Rev. Dr. Choules.—He united with our church in 1853; possessed admirable culture and skill; became a surgeon in the U. S. Army; but, with broken health, came here to die; when, surrounded by the ministries of many friends, he yielded up his spirit, in penitent and trustful faith, into the hands of our loving Lord.

We send the following bretheren as delegates to represent us in the Association: Rev. Chas H. Malcom, pastor; Benjamin H. Rhoades, licentiate; Benjamin Marsh, J. C. Barker, Wm. Messer, H. H. Fay, H. B. Hazard, deacons; Samuel W. Butler, church clerk; and bretheren B. H. Tisdale, J. G. Albro, W. Brownell, O. Read, S. Bates, J. Sherman, G. Smith, W. H. Almy, J. L. Hazard, W. Wilson, B. C. Stevens, Thomas Pope and Arnold Wilbor.

We send five dollars for minutes. Our statistics for the year have been as follows: Baptized, one; received by experience, one; dropped, one; died, three; total, two hundred and ten.

Trusting that every blessing may rest upon your deliberations, and that Christ may receive us all at last into His heavenly kingdom, we are In behalf of the Church, yours affectionately,

S. W. Butler,
Ch. Clerk.

During the day the letters from the Churches were read, which showed the following statistical account of the Association:—

Added by baptism,	60
" " letter,	41
" " experience,	8
Restored,	4
	113
Dismissed,	40
Excluded,	34
Erased,	25
Died,	45
	144
Decrease from last year,	45
Number of churches,	20
Number of pastors,	12
Total membership,	3,245

The Committee on Place, Preacher and Circular Letter for next year, reported, and the report was adopted.

The committee recommend that the next meeting of the Association be held with the Friendship Street Baptist Church, of Providence; that the Rev. O. P. Fuller be the preacher, and Rev. Heman Lincoln be the alternate. That Rev. W. S. McKenzie write the Circular Letter, and Rev. A. J. Padelford be the alternate.

Rev. W. S. McKenzie, Rev. Dr. Caldwell and J. B. Hartwell were appointed a committee of arrangements for the next Association.

Rev. W. S. McKenzie offered a resolution extending the hearty thanks of the Association to the Second Baptist Church of this city, for their cordial welcome and generous hospitality, which was unanimously adopted.

The Circular Letter was read by the writer, Rev. H. Lincoln.

The subject was the pernicious effects of Light Reading.

Some other matters, not of general interest, were transacted, and on Thursday evening the Association adjourned.

Among the remarkable events of the times, is a prospect of a war with Japan. Hostilities seem to be destined at this unfortunate period to sweep, with the destructive weapons of fire and sword, quite around the globe. Many will regard it as almost a matter of course, that the English and perhaps the French should have difficult accounts to settle even on the opposite side of the earth. But all will no doubt regret that peaceable Americans, with so good an understanding as they have hitherto had with the Japanese, should be mixed up with the [illegible] The grounds of complaint made by the English government against that of Japan, it appears, were the murder of certain English subjects in cold blood and some other flagrant outrages, committed by that strange and unchristianized people.—The English Admiral of the East India Squadron having arrived in Kanagawa, he presented the demands of his government on this subject, consisting it is reported of the delivery of the offenders to be executed in the presence of English officers, and of the payment of a large sum of money as an indemnity. After much delay and some failures to fulfill the promises made for the payment of the money, it appears that an instalment at least of the sum demanded was paid, in five cart loads, and received by the English Legation. But at the same time information was given to the resident Ministers of foreign powers, that the Micado, or Spiritual Emperor, requested foreigners to abandon the open ports entirely, and to allow Japan to resume the former seclusion which that country had so long enjoyed. Upon this subject further complications were expected to arise, and probably had already arisen. The Tycoon, it seems, is a prisoner till the ports shall be evacuated by foreigners against whom there is a violent opposition of clans and Princes. He seems to desire to effect that object in a peaceable manner, and in the meantime, as he cannot protect them himself, he is obliged to leave foreigners to protect themselves, if necessary. This explains perhaps the unprovoked attack upon the American steamer, *Pembroke*, which is reported to have been signally avenged by a United States vessel of war—the *Wyoming*.

It was with deep regret that our citizens learned on Tuesday morning last of the sudden death of Samuel Abbott Lawrence, Esq., for he was beloved by all who enjoyed his acquaintance. We were in hopes that some one better acquainted with the deceased than ourself would write a brief notice of his life, for it cannot be, but that one who possessed so many good qualities, had a history which the public should know. We only knew him as we met from time to time; but even this slight acquaintance was sufficient to convince us that he possessed the higher qualities of a noble-hearted, kind and generous man. We have often heard of his free gifts to the poor and oppressed; and those who have had business dealings with him speak of his liberal ideas. He took great interest in the affairs of his country, and strongly expressed his [illegible] for the success of the Union cause, leaving no one to mistake [illegible] issues of the time. We shall miss his kind words, and the poor will remember with grateful feelings his many acts of kindness. Mr. Lawrence was the only surviving son of the late William Lawrence, of Boston. After ten years residence in foreign countries, he settled in this city, which has been his permanent residence since 1858. He married in Philadelphia Sallie Bunker, a sister of the late Mrs. Dahlgren, whose surviving husband is now in command of our fleet before Charleston.

The U. S. practice-ship *Marion*, and the schooner *America*, with 94 acting Midshipmen on board, arrived in our harbor Wednesday afternoon from the summer cruise. We learn that the Midshipmen will be granted leave of absence until the 15th of October, when they will return to their studies. The *Macedonian*, with 133 more Midshipmen attached to the school, is expected to arrive from her foreign cruise within the next ten days.

We are pleased to notice the promotion of First Lieutenant Peleg Gibbs, of the Fourth Regiment R. I. V., to be Captain.

The Siege of Charleston—*Why the Shelling of the City was Discontinued.*—A gentleman of much intelligence, recently from Morris Island, where he had unusual facilities for observation and gathering information, has communicated to us a variety of interesting facts connected with the siege of Charleston, which throw much light on the state of affairs there. He informs us that the reason why Gen. Gilmore did not continue his bombardment of Charleston with the "Greek fire" shells, was because the shells sent were ignited on the percussion principle, and being discharged from a gun elevated at an angle of thirty-eight degrees, took their flight at the same angle, with a longitudinal rotary motion, base downward, and therefore struck base downward instead of upon the percussion end, and did not explode. Only two are known to have exploded—one which fell into a warehouse and another which fell in a street. This peculiar motion and descent of the shell was a new discovery in artillery practice, then for the first time made, and the ordnance department was not furnished with a remedy for the unlooked-for contingency. To this fact alone Charleston owes the delay of the hour of its doom. Time fuses, which will set matters all right, were at once sent for, and have doubtless arrived at Morris Island before this, and very likely at this moment experiencing the dreadful effects of a shower of "Greek fire" shells, fifteen hundred of which have been ordered for the bombardment of the nest of treason.—The gun from which the shells were first fired was a 200-pounder Parrott, which can throw a shell no less than seven miles, when aimed at an angle of forty-five degrees. The first shells went over Charleston, the gun being aimed at too sharp an angle. Our readers will be pleased to learn that Gen. Gilmore has no less than thirty Parrott guns mounted that will throw shells plump into Charleston. Also that the use of Greek fire shells to bombard that rebel stronghold was personally ordered by President Lincoln. The Greek fire burns for twenty minutes. It will burn on the water as well as on land, and each shell covers a surface of one hundred square feet with flame. The shell bursts into about one hundred and thirty pieces, or ten times as many as the ordinary shell. Of course the effect of these shells will be to set Charleston in flames, which nothing can subdue.

In addition to the Greek fire shells, a large quantity of improved shrapnel shells, made by the inventor of the Greek fire shell, and containing from five hundred to one thousand bullets each have been sent to Morris Island, to be transferred thence into the rebellious city in a manner not very pleasing to the enemy. These shells are fired with time fuses, and are very destructive of life. The celebrated three hundred pound Parrott gun which Gen. Gilmore has, weighs twenty-seven thousand pounds. It took two thousand men nine nights to get the monster into position, the drag teams breaking down seven nights in succession, the enemy shelling the party all the while, and men being killed nightly. Nothing was done with it by day, the gun being covered with bushes to conceal it from the enemy's fire. The diameter of the bore is ten inches, the charge of powder twenty-five pounds, and the shell that goes out of it is as high as a flour barrel, weighs three hundred pounds, and contains seventeen pounds of mortar powder. The execution of one of these shells on Sumter is considered equal to three 200-pound shells. But two of these immense rifled guns have been made, although twenty more have been ordered for the army. None have been ordered for the navy.—Gen. Gilmore at first had only one, but another has just been sent to him. The 300-pounder when it exploded was in charge of an infantry captain, who had never fired a cannon before in his life.—He was cautioned that some accident would happen if he was not very careful. On the 25th round the shell, containing seventeen pounds of powder, was filled, the percussion fuse was screwed half way down, and could not be got any further, when the captain said, "Let it go at that." The consequence was that when discharged the fire communicated down by the thread to the shell, causing the latter to explode before it left the gun, and breaking off twenty inches of the muzzle. The gun was repaired and got ready for use again in two days. It burst on Friday at 12 o'clock, and was firing again on Sunday as well as ever. These guns have been fired with forty pounds of powder, and sent a ball through nine inches of wrought iron plates, and two feet of oak timber by which the iron was backed. It has also sent a ball through twenty-six feet of earth. The larger a gun having a rifle bore is made the steadier and truer the ball or shell is sent—indeed the accuracy of a rifle is attained. Mr. R. P. Parrott, the inventor of these guns, commenced making them in 1856, at his own expense, continuing his experiments without aid from the Government till the rebellion broke out. He then began to make ten-pounders, and has now advanced from that small beginning to three hundred-pounders. He is at present [illegible] and if successful will try a two thousand-pounder. Over twenty-five hundred of these guns have been made by Mr. Parrott, who furnishes them at a less cost than the Government can make them at its own foundries; indeed supplying them at a trifle above cost, depending upon shells which he furnishes to the Government for his profits. Another fact which is very creditable to him is, that when the price of iron and of labor advanced he did not raise his prices, although all the other foundries in the country did. About thirty-three of these guns, ranging from three hundred to ten pound calibre, are turned out weekly at Mr. Parrott's establishment, the West Point Foundry, at Cold Springs, New York.

The demand for rifle cannon is now so great that the foundries of this country are unable to supply them, and extensive orders are sent to Europe. The State of Massachusetts alone has ordered seventy from abroad.—*Boston Journal.*

The Final Result of the Draft in this State.—The work of the Boards of Enrollment in this State, so far as relates to the draft, being nearly completed, we are enabled to state with a sufficient degree of definiteness the final result.

FIRST DISTRICT.

Number required to be raised,		1980
Number drafted, (being 50 per cent. additional)		2971
Held for service and equipped,	51	
Furnished substitutes,	330	
Number of men obtained,		381
Paid commutation,		313
Total number held, (being about thirty-five per cent. of the number required)		694
Commutation money received,		$939
Exempted:		
Physical disability,		895
Aliens,		297
Non residents,		155
Of unsuitable age,		163
Only sons of widows, or infirm parents,		153
Parents elect to be exempt,		106
Two or more of the same family in service,		30
In the service March 3d, 1863,		124
Fathers of motherless children,		27
In the naval service,		72
Convicted of felony,		3
Total who have reported,		2719
Of those who have not reported:		
Absent from the country,		19
Too ill to report,		8
Died since the draft,		3
Absent on passes,		13
Total,		43
Total actual deserters,		209

SECOND DISTRICT.

Number required to be raised,	900
Number drafted, (being fifty per cent. additional,	1350
Held for service and equipped,	24
Held for service and detailed for duty on Block Island,	30
Furnished substitutes,	348
Number of men obtained,	402
Paid commutation,	129
Total number held, (being fifty-five per ct. of the required number.)	531
Commutation money received,	$387
[illegible]	736
Total who have reported,	[illegible]
Of those who have not reported there are known to be absent from the country or in the naval service,	13
Total actual deserters,	70

RECAPITULATION.

Number required from the State,	2880
Number drafted,	4321
Held for service and equipped,	75
Held and detailed,	30
Substitutes obtained,	878
Total number of men obtained,	983
Paid commutation,	442
Total number held, (being about forty-six per cent. of the required number,	1325
Commutation money received,	$1326
Exempted,	2761

Prov. Post.

Little Compton.—Two companies have been organized in Little Compton, the first of which met on Monday evening for the election of officers, when the following were chosen: George W. Staples, Captain; Oliver Almy, jr., 1st Lieutenant; ——— Manchester, 2d Lieutenant.

The second company met on Tuesday evening and elected for officers, Thos. Sanford, Captain; Benjamin Pierce, 1st Lieutenant; Alexander C. Wilbor, 2d Lieutenant.—*N. B. Standard.*

Advices to the 4th inst., represent nearly the whole of Eastern Tennessee as evacuated by the rebels and open to our troops with the exception of the Chatenooga region, and from all the indications afforded by the position of our armies, it is probable that before many days we shall learn that this region has also been abandoned. The conjunction of the forces of Rosecrans and Burnside at Kingston—a portion of both commands having entered the town together at its capture on Wednesday,—proves that a combined movement of the two armies is not only progressing, but that the initatory steps developes a plan of the forthcoming campaign in Eastern Tennessee which presages success.—Gen. Burnside troops reached Kingstown from Lexington, Ky., moving southward and Gen. Rosecrans' forces marching easterly from Tullahoma, formed a junction.

Be Civil.—A few days ago a dispatch was received by a gentleman in Boston from the westward, in which his correspondent requested the receiver to instantly inform a merchant in a neighboring city regarding certain affairs which had an important bearing on his pecuniary interest. Without delay the merchant rode out of town and called on the merchant, who received him in the most unkindly manner, and, without allowing him a preliminary word, told him "to come to the subject of his business at once and then clear out." Naturally irritated at such a reception, the gentleman left the merchant's counting room without exchanging a word with him. The consequence was that the lack of the information which common civility would have furnished the merchant has since cost him $25,000.—*Boston Journal.*

The Anglo-Rebel Fleet.—Private letters from England state that the two rebel ironclads are nearly completed, and that those who are cognizant of the affairs of those who are making preparations to take charge of them, state that they are confident of getting out of English ports without much trouble, notwithstanding that they are in every respect first-class war vessels. The secessionists in Baltimore anticipate a complete revolution in the condition of rebeldom when these vessels get out, claiming that every blockading fleet will be destroyed and every navy yard burnt, to say nothing of the bombardment of Boston, New York and Philadelphia. With their usual boasting, they have laid out an immense programme for retrieving the fortunes of the Confederacy.

The Hay Crop.—A gentleman who is extensively engaged in the cattle trade, and who has travelled over the greater portion of the New England States during the past month, says that from all he saw and heard the hay crop has turned out very nearly an average, and that the damaged portions in the earlier part of the mowing season, as compared with the bulk of the crop, are inconsiderable. Within the past ten days he has travelled over the principal grazing districts in Maine, New Hampshire and Connecticut, and he says the pastures never were known to be in finer condition than they are at this present time. Even naturally arid fields are as verdant as they generally are in the Spring. Farmers will be enabled to winter much more stock than the appearance of opening summer seemed to warrant.

The death of Fleet Captain Rodgers has been inaccurately stated in all the journals as having been caused by the breaking of the interior lining of the pilot house of the Catskill, struck by a shot. A letter kindly shown us by Capt. C. R. P. Rodgers, brother of George, written by Capt. A. C. Rhind, who went on board the Catskill to transfer the remains of Capt. Rodgers to the Wabash, tells the story truly. The top of the pilot house of the Catskill was crushed in by a shot or shell, causing the death of Capt. Rodgers and Paymaster Woodbury, who were the only persons in the pilot house. The fact has not only a sad interest in connection with the death of the gallant sailor, but is of importance in its scientific bearings.—*Army and Navy Chronicle.*

Gen. Gillmore's Parrott Gun.—The Washington Republican says:

We are glad to learn that while it is true that the nozzle of the 300-pounder was blown off, the gun is not disabled thereby, as reported but is as good as new. Gen. Gilmore has been the gainer by the report, as another 300-pounder was sent him, supposing the one he had was really destroyed.

The gun which bursted and killed a captain and several gunners, was a "Whitworth" gun the cause of which was the attempt of one of the gunners to ram down the shell with a crowbar, instead of the regular rammer. The iron bar struck the cap of the shell, exploding it in the gun, which of course exploded the latter, killing the officers and men referred to.

A Man who Heard the Battle of Bunker Hill.—Stephen Crandall, the oldest man in Tiverton, R. I., died a few days since at the age of 98—and he wouldn't have died then, but he had the cholera morbus. He weeded two acres of corn the week before his death; and summer before last he led a whole field of experienced mowers. He has always been a hard-working man, enjoyed excellent health, and sense of hearing and sight was always good.—He heard the first gun fired in the battle of Bunker Hill, and by placing his ear to the ground, he heard in the place where he then was, the reverberations of the whole battle.

A New Question for a Provost Marshal.—At the execution of the five deserters from the army of the Potomac, an argument for precedence in the procession took place between Rabbi and the Catholic priest who attended the doomed man. The latter claimed the first rank as representing what he considered the first of churches. The former asserted his right as acting for the eldest of faiths. The Provost Marshal decided in favor of the Rabbi.

Edwin Noyes, who is reported to have absconded from Waterville, Me., with forty thousand dollars worth of property of the Maine Central Railroad, is a native of South Kingstown in this State. He is a graduate of Brown University, was a tutor in Waterville College, and was most respectably connected. He enjoyed in a high degree the confidence of the community in which he lived.

Loss in the Cavalry Service.—General Pleasanton has completed his official report of the operations of cavalry in the late campaign. It exhibits the surprising fact that the total loss of the cavalry corps, from June 9 to the present time, in killed, wounded and missing, is upward of four thousand. This illustrates the severity of the cavalry service very strikingly.

Colored regiments are now being organized in Baltimore, Philadelphia, Washington, Rhode Island Ohio, Iowa, Michigan, Wisconsin and throughout every Military Department at the South. The Colored Bureau is receiving numerous applications from officers in the States to raise colored regiments.

The Three Hundred Dollar Commutation.—The Hon. Thaddeus Stevens has given an opinion that the payment of the $300 and the furnishing of a substitute have precisely the same effect. Any other construction of the law Mr. Stevens deems mischievous.

Remarkable Family.—The late [illegible] Sprague, of Phipsburg, Me., had twelve children, all of whom are now living, and all free from the conscription, the youngest being 45 years and the oldest 80 years of age.

Removal of Troops from New York.—Gen. Canby has issued an order for the removal of the troops from the city of New York, their presence being no longer needed.

The gunboats Reliance and Satellite, recently captured by the rebels and taken up the Rappahannock, have been bombarded until they are useless prizes.

Two thousand men and fourteen pieces of artillery were surrendered at Cumberland Gap, to Gen. Shackleford, commanding Burnside's advance.

Elijah Everett, the longest of the Long Islanders, being seven feet high, has been drafted for his full length.

The late Dr. Ezekiel Fowler of Woonsocket, R. I., left a bequest of $6000 for a public hospital in that town.

Situation.—The indications are that the present month we shall have stirring news from almost all our military departments. A column from Gen. Banks command reported to be moving from New Orleans at some point on the Gulf—probably Texas. General Steele is already successfully operating against Kirby Smith in Arkansas and already in possession of Little Rock.—Burnside has taken Knoxville, and we may hope that Parson Brownlow, who accompanies him, will soon re-establish the Whig in that city. Gen. Rosecrans, aided by the success of Gen. Burnside, has now only the Chattanooga region to attend to, and that he will be successful, there can be no doubt.—Gillmore is progressing slowly but surely in his operations against Charleston, and although he may be long in accomplishing his mission, it will be none the less important from the enforced delay.

We may look upon the movements of Generals Rosecrans and Burnside as of primary importance at this juncture. The expulsion of the rebels from Arkansas, the capture of Mobile and the capture or destruction of Charleston would be brilliant successes, it is true and would tend much toward the accomplishment of our cherished hopes. But the capture of Chattanooga and the defeat of the rebel army, in that vicinity, would have so direct an effect on the whole fabric of the rebellion, that its importance could scarcely be overestimated.—Chattanooga in the present military situation, is the key to the whole South, so to speak. That in our possession the pathway is open for our victorious armies to enter Georgia and penetrate to its centre, thus severing the communication between the Atlantic and Gulf States. The occupation of East Tennessee will encourage the loyal sentiment in North Carolina and the presence of our arms will restore the old North state to her allegiance.

This is not merely visionary, as will be seen by a glance at the map. The geographical position of Chatenooga is such as to make it of the utmost importance, a fact well known and acted upon by the rebels. Knoxville is also valuable in this respect, commanding, as it does, the great belt of railroad communication between Virgina and the West. A movement on this point is important in another particular. Ever since Gen. Burnside crossed the Tennessee line, refugees have flocked into his ranks by the thousand, all eager to avenge the wrongs they have suffered at the hands of the rebels and ready and willing to take up arms in the right. These men know all the intricate paths of the country and will lead the Union army to the concealed dens of their enemies for the purpose of at once and forever rooting out armed treason in that State.

Gen. Rosecrans advances discloses a similar state of affairs in Southern Tennessee and Northern Alabama and Georgia. The mountains were filled with refugees many of them deserters from Bragg's army, but thousands of them inhabitants of the country, who had fled from the merciless conscription of Jeff Davis.—No one can doubt the temper of these men.—They are burning to redress the wrongs themselves, their families and property have suffered. These reinforcements will be valuable to both Generals Rosecrans and Burnside, and with them there must ensue a series of brilliant victories. That accomplished all else will follow.

War with Japan.—Dates from Japan to the 24th of July are received.

The English ship Medusa, bound from Nangasaki to Kanagawa, by the Island passage, was, on the 15th of July, attacked by some forts and vessels that had previously fired on the American ship Pembroke.

The Medusa received twenty-four shots and was much injured. She had four men killed and six wounded.

On the 30th of July the American steamer Wyoming arrived at Kanagawa from a trip to punish the Damio, whose vessels and forts fired on the Pembroke.

The Wyoming reported that she had done her work well, having blown up the Japanese steamer Sancefield, silenced nearly all the neighboring forts, and as having left the Japanese steamer Saneck in a sinking condition.

The Wyoming received twenty shots and had five men killed and six wounded, when she deemed it prudent to proceed to Kanagawa.

On the 24th of July Admiral Juarez, in the British steamer Semiramis, returned to Kanagawa, and reported having arrived with the Semiramis on the previous Monday, in Semionsepi Straits.

The British steamer Tancredi received the fire from the Japanese batteries, which with the forts were bombarded for three hours.

One hundred and fifty-three British troops then landed, who destroyed the forts, batteries and the town; spiked the guns, blew up the powder magazine and burned the village.

But little fight was shown by the Japanese after being shelled out of the fort, and what they did do was from behind trees and jutting points of rocks.

Two thousand Japanese troops were reported to be descending toward the British vessels, but it was not thought that they would attempt to pass within the range of their guns.

Nothing, at last accounts, could be seen of the Japanese steamers Saneck and Sancefield, but the topmast of one of the sunken vessels was thought to be seen.

The casualties of the British in the last attack were three killed.

We have some additional news from Arkansas. Gen. Steele writes from Clarendon 26th ult.: "Our advance under Davidson, has driven Marmaduke's cavalry, about 3,000, out of Brownsville, capturing Col. Burbridge and some privates. At the date of the dispatch from Davidson, Glover's brigade was pushing the enemy towards Bayou Mitiare.' Gen. Fish telegraphs from Pilot Knob, Mo., 2d inst.: "A deserter from Burbridge's command reports that our forces attacked Price on the 25th at Brownsville and Bayou Maitiare. The rebel forces were driven back across Arkansas river on Wednesday forenoon last. The entire force was in full retreat, Steele and Davidson hotly pursuing them. Hundreds are deserting.—Marmaduke's command was wholly routed and scattered. Little Rock was within the grasp of the Union army. The people of Arkansas, north of White river, are praising God for the protective deliverance of the Jeff Davis despotism.' Another dispatch reports the driving of the rebels across Bayou Mitare. They were 7000 strong: they burned the bridge behind them; 200 were captured and 100 hundred killed and wounded; our loss was 30. Gen. Steele was at Duvall's Bluff on the 31st.

The St. Louis Union of Friday says of the late frosts in the West: "The damage to the green crops has been immense. The frosts were not limited to localities, but extended over the entire West, and even down South as far as Tennessee and Arkansas. In North Missouri, Iowa and Illinois their effects were most severe, almost destroying the tobacco, except in fields that were protected by their situation, and seriously injuring the young and unhardened corn. In Southern Illinois and Indiana the tobacco patches along the railroads, as we learn from passengers, are perfectly black, and the corn fields look yellow. The tobacco, of course, is ruined. Even in Kentucky the frosts were severe, and the tobacco fields on the river, in the counties of Henderson and Daviess, were greatly injured. In the low grounds the plants are nearly ruined. One large planter in Henderson county, Jackson McLean, loses one hundred acres."

Henry Ward Beecher has made one speech in England, at the opening of [illegible]. In it he says: "I began my ministry in a church in the wilderness, where there were nineteen women and one man, and I wished him out more times than one. (Laughter.) They were the saints and he was the sinner. (Renewed laughter.) I was at that time sexton and general undertaker for the church. I swept it, I bought the lamps and lit them; I would have rung the bell, but there was none. (Laughter and applause.) I did the preaching, was superintendent of the Sabbath School, and did everything else there was to do; and though many years have passed, and I have seen other scenes, I have never forgotten this.

Promotion of Col. Hallowell.—A commission was issued on the 13th ult., in Boston, appointing Lieut. Col. Edward N. Hallowell as Colonel of the 54th Massachusetts regiment in the place of Col. Shaw, recently killed in the last assault on Fort Wagner. Col. Hallowell was wounded in the assault where Col. Shaw fell, but it is stated has nearly recovered from his injuries. Col. Hallowell is a Pennsylvanian and one of the fighting Quakers.

A Remarkable Experiment—*The Eye of a Murdered Man Photographed.*—A murder was committed in Indiana, a short time since of a Mr. Herke and his two children. The Evansville Journal of the 2d says an attempt has been made to find a clue to the murderer by means of photograph, with partial success.—Here is the extraordinary statement which it makes:—

We believe it is one of Mrs. Southworth's stories in the New York Ledger that represents a murderer as being convicted by a photograph of his victim's eyes, upon the retina of which was pictured the features of the assassin. Similar experiments, we are informed, have been made in France with great success, and mysterious murders unraveled through the instrumentality of Daguerre's wonderful art. Notwithstanding we had heard of these strange things, we were still under the impression that "dead men tell no tales," until a recent experiment has shaken our faith, and almost convinced us that though dead men may yet speak.

On Sunday forenoon, Mr. Adams, a photographist of this city, at the solicitation of some gentlemen who had read of similar experiments in France, took his instruments and visited the scene of the late murder in German Township. This was some 30 hours after the murdered man had breathed his last. There was a great deal of dust flying and a great crowd collected, which materially interfered with the experiment, but notwithstanding these unfavorable circumstances, Mr. Adams succeeded in taking a tolerable fair "negative." Upon this he has been experimenting, and yesterday we were called on to witness the result of his experiment.

He had taken an ambrotype picture of the eye of the deceased and then rubbing out everything but a single object apparently in the centre of the eye; this was placed under an ordinary magnifying glass. At the first glance the object appeared blurred and indistinct, but getting the proper focus, the outlines of a human face were at once distinguishable. The image was apparently the face of a man with unusually prominent cheek bones, long nose and rather broad forehead. A black mustache was plainly seen and also the direction of the eyes, which seemed to be looking at some object sideways. One of the eyes was as plainly seen as the eyes in a common ambrotype or ferotype. Some who examined the image, thought the man of whom it seemed to be a resemblance had a roman nose and also had a cap on.

Mr. Adams is continuing his experiments, but whether he will succeed in making any clearer developments remains to be seen. His labors thus far are abundantly rewarded by the success which has attended his efforts, as it seems to us he has demonstrated that an object was pictured upon the eye of Mr. Herke at the time of his death and that the object was a human face.

The New York World of Tuesday, contains the correspondence between Fernando Wood and President Lincoln in December, 1862.—Fernando wrote to the President that he had been advised, on good authority, that the Southern States would send Senators and Representatives to Congress, provided that a full and general amnesty should permit them to do so; and requested, that gentlemen heretofore affiliating with the Southern leaders might be allowed to correspond with them unofficially, the correspondence to be submitted to the President. The President replied, that he suspected Fernando's information was groundless; but, that if the rebel States should cease resistance, reinaugurate, submit to and maintain the national authority within their limits under the Constitution of the United States, then the war on the part of the United States would cease, and if within a reasonable time, a full and general amnesty were necessary to such an end, it would not be withheld. Believing however that the Southern States understood this, the President thought it right to leave them to communicate when they saw fit, and not to suspend military operations, to try experiments. Fernando rejoins, expressing his regret at the President's decision, and urging anew a suspension of hostilities, and the trial of the experiment of negotiation.

In the Second District five men were drafted who belong to the Society of Friends, of whom two were exempted for physical disability, and three were held for service. These latter declined to either go, substitute or commute, on account of conscientious scruples. Their cases were held by Captain Chadsey, who at their request communicated with the War Department in order to ascertain if any relief could be afforded. He received for reply that as the draft was under an act of Congress the executive officers had no discretion in the matter, and therefore these men, in common with all other conscripts, must comply with the terms of the law. This they declined to do, but expressed themselves ready to meet any penalty that might be inflicted. On Tuesday, at Captain Chadsey's suggestion, they surrendered themselves up as deserters, and were sent by him to Fort Columbus, New York harbor, where they expect to be court martialed, and are not without hope that some avenue may be opened for them to escape without compromising their consciences. In the First District but one man was drafted who stood in the position of these three. His case has not yet been taken in hand by Captain Hamlin.—*Prov. Post.*

Rhode Island has at present in the Regular Army, officers as follows: Two with the rank of Major General of Volunteers; two with the rank of Brigadier General of Volunteers; two with the rank of Colonel; three with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel; eleven with the rank of Major; twenty-five with the rank of Captain; seven with the rank of First Lieutenant; one with the rank of Second Lieutenant; three Hospital Chaplains, (rank not indicated.) This gives a total of fifty-six officers, either born in Rhode Island or commissioned from Rhode Island, or both, in the regular army.

In the Volunteer force Rhode Island has at the present time about four hundred officers.—According to the last annual report of Adjutant General Mauran, we had furnished prior to January 1, 1863, for the three years' service, 9,410 men; for the nine months' service, 2,224; and for three months' service, 3,147 men. Besides this, in the navy and in regiments out of the State were 1,825 men from Rhode Island.

Guns and Contracts.—It is reported that Horatio Ames of Fall's Village, Ct., proposes to make for the Government fifty 300-pound rifled cannon, to carry a 100-pound charge of powder. The guns are designed to be nearly ten inches bore, to weigh 30,000 pounds each, to endure 1,000 rounds without bursting, and cost $1 per pound.

The guns furnished by the Ordnance Department and manufactured by Parrott, recently used with great effect at the longest ranges, are 200 and 300-pound rifled cannon, which did their work so effectually at Charleston Harbor with 25 lbs. of powder, cost only seventeen cents per pound, a difference in favor of the latter of more than six to one. In other words, Ames' 300-pound cannon would cost $30,000, while $4,500 is the cost of the Ordnance Department 300-pounder.

State Elections.—State elections are to take place in the following order:

Maine Sept. 14; Ohio Oct. 13; Pennsylvania Oct. 13; Massachusetts Nov. 3; New York Nov. 3; Maryland Nov. 3; Wisconsin Nov. 5; Delaware Nov. 10; Iowa Nov. 10; Minnesota Nov. 10; West Virginia Nov. 10.

The following States elect members of Congress: California 3; Maryland 5; Delaware 1; West Virginia 3. Governors are to be elected in California, Maine, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, [illegible]. Members of Legislature are also to be chosen in all these States: Maine, Ohio, Massachusetts, New York, Wisconsin and Minnesota, electing all the members to both Houses.

A gentleman at Vicksburg writes a private letter to the St. Louis News, to the effect that the negro regiments, now in process of organization down the river, are being filled up very rapidly. He thinks about 50 of these regiments will be ready for service by the 1st of October. He gives it as his opinion, formed from what he has seen of these sable soldiers, and the spirit with which they enlist, that they will be a very efficient element in the service.

The marine reports for the month of August show an aggregate loss of 28 vessels, most of them American, during that period. Three were steamers, and the remainder an equal proportion of ships, barks, brigs and schooners.—The ship Talisman and the bark Conrad were captured and burned by the rebels. The aggregate losses are $1,600,000.

Brighton Cattle Market—Thursday Last.

At market 2384 Beef Cattle, no Stores, 10,423 Sheep and Lambs, and 2164 Swine.

Beef Cattle—Extra $9 00; first quality $8 25 a 8 50; second quality $7 a 8 25; third, $5 50a7.

Working Oxen—$80, 90, 95, 100, 110, 120 a 150.

Milch Cows—$25 a 55; common $— a —.

Stores—*Yearlings* $9a15; two years old 14a25; three years old $25 a 40.

Hides, 8½c; *Tallow*—Sales at 7½c.

Sheep & Lambs—$2 a 3 75.

Swine—Pigs 5 a 6 1-4c wholesale; 5 a 7c retail; fat hogs 6c.

Special Notices.

WM. H. SMITH,
DENTIST,
SWINBURNE'S BLOCK,
139 THAMES STREET,
Newport, R.I.

A. A. SAUNDERS,
DENTIST,
NEWPORT, R. I.,
Office 124 Thames Street, over C. E. Hammett's Book Store.

HAVING HAD over ten years experience with constant practice in all the departments of operative and mechanical dentistry, and having furnished a commodious and pleasant suite of rooms over C. E. Hammett's Book Store, Dr. Saunders now offers his services to the inhabitants of this city and vicinity; and holds himself in readiness to perform the operations necessary to regulate and preserve all natural teeth, to relieve pain and cure diseases arising from decayed teeth. Also to insert artificial teeth from one to a full set, on silver, gold, platina bases, and *last though not least*, on Vulcanite Plates, which when properly made and adjusted are *superior* to all other kinds in cheapness, lightness, strength, cleanliness and durability.—Those wishing teeth are cordially invited to call and examine specimens. All work thoroughly executed, with neatness and despatch and warranted.

Charges reasonable. Advice gratis.
Jan 24.

J. S. CLARKE,
DENTIST,

HAVING had fourteen years practice on NATURAL AND ARTIFICIAL TEETH, now offers his professional services to all wishing them, all work warranted as recommended, and references given if required.

Office 160 Thames street, over the Newport Exchange Bank. Jan 18—1y

J. E. LADD,
DENTIST,
207 Westminster St., Providence. R. I.
(Room No. 4, up stairs.)

PERSONS about having Artificial Teeth will find it much to their advantage to call, see specimens and get terms, notwithstanding the inducements and low prices offered by others, we intend to do first class work, at the most reasonable and moderate rates. All work warranted.
May 30—tf

OLIVER READ,
Licensed Stock and Exchange Broker,
BANK STOCKS, GOVERNMENT COUPONS,

Treasury Notes and Specie bought and sold, or procured for applicants, as above. Call at No. 12 Bull street, or at the Traders Bank during bank hours.

JOHN W. VOSE,

WILL PURCHASE and sell on commission, all kinds of Government Securities, Stocks, Bonds, Gold, Silver, U. S Demand Notes, (old issue) and Securities of all descriptions.

U. S. Six per cent. "Five-Twenty" Bonds of 50s, 500s and 1000s, coupon or registered, obtained at par, without delay.

May be found at Aquidneck Bank during bank hours. Nov 29.

DISEASES OF WOMEN.

☞ DR. MATTISON attends exclusively to the treatment of PRIVATE DISEASES, and the SPECIAL Diseases of WOMEN, at his REMEDIAL INSTITUTE, No. 28 Union street, Providence. R. I. ☞ See his advertisement of THE GREAT INDIAN REMEDY FOR FEMALES, in this paper.

MARRIED.

In this city, 5th inst., by Rev. S. Adlam, Mr. Robert Silver, of this city, to Mrs. Susan Clegg, of New York.

In Providence, 2d inst., Charles T. Seabury, of Brooklyn, N. York, to Lydia A., daughter of the late Caleb Cook, of P; 3d, James Keith, of Roxbury, Mass., to Louisa J. Dyer, of P; 4th, Rev. L. L. Briggs, of Philadelphia, to Mary T Howard, of P; 6th, Oliver P. Coggeshall, to Frances Little, of P; 6th, Isaac C. Brown, of Johnston to Mary S. Cady, of P.

DIED.

In this city, 6th inst., Thomas W. D., son of Henry B. & Mary Horswell, aged 15 years 9 mos.

In this city, 7th, George, youngest child of William C. Breer, aged 9 years.

In this city, 8th inst., suddenly, S. Abbott Lawrence, Esq., aged 46 years, formerly of Boston, Mass.

In this city, 8th inst., Lucinda V., youngest daughter of Capt. Ephraim and Ann S. Cobleigh, aged 21 years, 2 months and 13 days.

In this city, 8th inst., Mrs. Mary, wife of Lieut. Samuel Howard, U. S. N., aged 35 years.

In this city, 8th inst., Angelica, daughter of John R. Livingston, Esq., of New York

At the Newport Asylum, 29th ult., Michael, son of Michael Lynch, aged 2 years; 30th, Margaret, daughter of Peter and Sarah Gahn, aged 17 months; 30th, Joseph Scott, aged 65 years; 1st inst., Betsey Gardner, in the 77th year of her age; 10th, Ann, daughter of Patrick Gilroy, aged 10 months.

In New Bedford, 6th inst., Edward P. Holt, aged 58 years and 10 months, son of the late Capt. Christopher Holt, of this city.

In Portsmouth, 6th inst., Hannah, wife of Joseph Rouse, aged 28 years.

In Warren, 23d inst., Susan S., wife of Geo. S. Round, aged 36 years; 5th, Sarah F., wife of Stephen Davol.

In Providence, 2d inst., Lewis Bosworth, aged 66 years; 3d, Clara, daughter of William B. Davis, aged 11 months; 4th, Everett R., son of Timothy Bennett, jr., aged 2 years; 4th, James, son of George Pilling, aged 1 year; 5th, Sarah Stetson, aged 52 years; 6th, John Johnston, aged 77 years; 8th, William, infant son of Stephen R. Miller; 8th, Charles A., son of Benjamin R. Cook, aged 1 year.

Marine Intelligence.

ARRIVED.

SATURDAY, Sept 7—Arr schrs J P Collin, Mathew, Elizabethport for F River; Amazon, Sears, from N Y; H Casttoff, Albro, N Y for Bristol; Wakefield, Caswell, from Elizabethport; R Baker, Baker, to discharge: Arago, U S C, Thomas, Rockland for N Y; Atken, —, Bangor for do; A G Pease, Smith, Bangor for Hartford; C Lovering, Lovering, Taunton for Elizabethport; I Cohen, Hertz, Prov for N Y; Adele, Howes, Dennis for Norwich; Vigilant, Saunders, Prov for N Y; Mary Ann, Persey, Calais for N Haven; Cherub, Bailey, from Bath.

SUNDAY, Sept 7—Brig Alma, Embree, Prov for Pictou.

Schrs Mexico, Burdick Port Ewen for Bristol; Free Wind, Hill, Boston for Newbern, NC; U S Revenue Cutter James Campbell, Merriman, Sag Harbor on a cruise.

MONDAY, Sept 8—Brig Web, Weld, from Bath to discharge.

Schrs D C Floiel, Brackett, Delaware City: Lovering, Jones, Dighton for N Y; C Norton, Bray, Bangor for N Y; Tangier, from Brewer, lumber; H Casttoff, Albro, fm Bristol; Fanny Fern, Gavitt, fm N Y: Fountain, Davis, Albany for Prov; Tryal, Fitzgerald, Port Ewen for Nantucket; T Potter, Racket, from Delaware City; U S schr Sunbeam, (buoy tender) Kenney, from New London.

TUESDAY, Sept 2—Schr Favorite, Sullivan, from N Y; Cinderalla, French, to go on ways; J C Waldon, Nara, Dighton for N Y.

Memoranda.

Arr at Manila June 30th, ship Horatio, Palmer, from Hong Kong.

Deaths reported in the city of Newport for the month of July, 1863.

		Causes of Death.	
Whole number,	24	Abortion,	1
Sex.		Convulsions,	2
Male,	13	Cholera Infantum,	1
Females,	11	Dropsy	1
		Dysentery,	4
Condition.		Diptheria,	1
Married,	3	Fever Lung,	1
Single,	18	Gland pustule, disch'g of,	1
Widowers,	2		
Widow,	1	Heart, disease of	1
Color.		Lungs, inflamation of	1
White,	23	Measles,	1
Colored,	1	Old Age,	3
		Pneumonia,	1
Nativity.		Pthisis Pulmonalis	1
Born in U. S.,	23	Teething,	1
Ireland,	1	Whooping Cough,	2
Parentage.		*Ages.*	
American,	12	Under 1 year,	8
Irish,	11	1 and under 2	5
American & Irish.	1	2 " " 3	1
		3 " " 5	1
Locality.		5 " " 10	1
Deaths in ward 1,	1	20 " " 30	1
" " " 2,	8	30 " " 40	1
" " " 3,	3	60 " " 70	1
" " " 4,	8	70 " " 80	2
" " " 5,	4	80 " " 20	2
		90 " " 100	1

In addition the above, 3 deaths from other places were reported here.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

SEPTEMBER. 1863.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	High water
12 Saturday,	5 36	6 16	5 47	7 15
13 Sunday,	5 37	6 14	sets.	7 53
14 Monday,	5 38	6 12	6 35	8 30
15 Tuesday,	5 39	6 11	7 5	9 9
16 Wednesday,	5 40	6 9	7 39	9 51
17 Thursday,	5 41	6 7	8 20	10 35
18 Friday,	5 42	6 5	9 8	11 23

Moon's 1st qr. 20th day, 8th h, 49m. morn.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

POWDER,
SHOT.

AND ANYTHING connected with the Sporting and Fishing Tackle Business, can be found at 117 Thames street, at the sign of the Fish.

Blasting and Sporting Powder by the keg or at retail, at the lowest prices.
Sept 12 W. H. BLISS.

TO LET.

THE LOWER PART of the house next west of Marlborough street Meeting House; contains six rooms, with wood-house and garden.—Possession 1st of October.

For further information, apply
ON THE PREMISES, or to
Sept 12 OLIVER READ.

Court of Probate, Newport, September 7, 1863.

THOMAS COGGESHALL, executor of the will of
PELEG COGGESHALL,
late of Newport, deceased, presents his account on said estate for allowance; the same is received and is referred to Monday, the 28th day of Sept. instant at 10 o'cl'k a. m., at the Council Chamber in the City Hall in Newport, for consideration, and it is ordered that notice thereof be published for fourteen days once a week in the *Newport Mercury.*
Sept 12 B. B. HOWLAND, Prob. Cl'k.

Court of Probate, Newport, September 7 1863.

THOMAS T. CARR, administrator on the estate of
THOMAS SWEET,
late of Newport, dec., presents his 3d account on said estate for allowance; and the same is received and is referred to Monday, the 28th day of September instant, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Council Chamber, in the City Hall, Newport, for consideration, and it is ordered that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week, in the *Newport Mercury.*
Sept 12 B. B. HOWLAND, Prob. Cl'k.

Court of Probate, Newport September 7, 1863.

BENJAMIN MARSH, 2d, administrator on the estate of
WILLIAM McGILL,
late of Newport, deceased, presents first account on the estate of said deceased for allowance; which account contains a credit for proceeds of sale of real estate of said William McGill, sold by the Administrator; and the same is received and is referred to Monday, the twenty-eighth day of September instant, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the council chamber in the City Hall for consideration, and it is ordered that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week, in the *Newport Mercury.*
Sept 12 B. B. HOWLAND, Prob. Cl'k.

.GREAT DISPLAY OF
NEW GOODS
AT
SPENCER'S
STATIONERY
MUSIC
AND
Fancy Goods
EMPORIUM,
96
Thames St.

New Scotch Goods just received.
New supply Pocket Knives, best make, from 1 to 6 blades, all styles of finish at
SPENCER'S.
September 12

NEW GOODS,

FINE STEEL, Gold and Onyx Jewelry, Silver Ware of recent patterns, suitable for wedding gifts.

Back Combs, in great variety of Shell, inlaid and with ivory balls; Amber inlaid; Gilt, Buffalo Horn, &c., &c.

Initial Sleeve Buttons of Gold, Ivory or Shell. Gold, Rubber, Shell and other styles of Vest Chains, just received by
Sept 22 B. M. HAMMETT,

FRUIT TREES, in large pots, well established for fruiting common Season, consisting in part of the following: Peach, Nectarine and Cherry. For sale at
R. WILSON'S,
Sept 12 79 Thames st.

GREEN GAGE PLUMS for preserving. For sale at
R. WILSON'S
Sept 12 79 Thames st.

FINE FRUIT received constantly, from New York, Massachusetts and Rhode Island, and for sale at
R. WILSON'S,
Sept 12 79 Thames st.

CLOTHING, CLOTHING.

THE LARGEST and best assortment of Clothing ever offered in this city, consisting of Coats, Pants, Vests and all other articles required in the Clothing Line. We have a fine assortment of suits to match, suitable either for dress or business wear, at the old stand, No. 152 Thames street, by
Sept 12 J. H. COZZENS & CO.

UNDER SHIRTS and DRAWERS—A great variety, at the old stand, No. 152 Thames street by
Sept 12 J. H. COZZENS & CO.

HATS, HATS.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT of Soft Hats for the Fall wear, just received at
No. 152 Thames st,
Sept 12 J. H. COZZENS & CO.

MISCELLANEOUS.

T. W. WOOD,
CLERK SUPREME COURT,
AND
COURT COMMOM PLEAS;

State Agent for collecting Soldiers' Claims, Justice of the Peace and Public Notary.
Office in State House from 9 to 12—at
83 Thames Street
at other hours. August 22

INTERNAL REVENUE!
U. S. COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.

Collector's Office,
Second District of Rhode Island,
Warwick, Sept. 5, 1863.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual Taxes and duties assessed in said District, for the year 1863, on Incomes, Plate, carriages, Yachts, and (unpaid) Licenses, under the Excise Act of the United States, Approved July 1 1862, are now due and payable, and that George H. Olney, Esq. Deputy Collector of the Fifth Division, comprising the towns of Hopkinton, Richmond, Westerly, Charlestown and New Shoreham, will attend
At Washington County Bank, in Charlestown, Monday, Sept. 21st.
At O. B. Irish's Store, at Ashaway, Tuesday, Sept. 22d,
At Congdon's Store, Jamestown, Wedne day, Sept. 23,
At the Hotel of Charles Leonard, Westerly, Thursday, Sept. 24th, and
At his Office at Locustville, in Hopkinton, Saturday, Sept. 26th, and Monday, October 5th, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. of each day,
for the purpose of collecting the taxes and duties aforesaid, (except Income taxes,) assessed therein.

All Taxes and duties assessed as aforesaid, (except Income taxes) remaining unpaid onthe 6th day of October next, must be collected with an addition of 10 per cent.

Income Taxes are payable on demand, and if unpaid ten days after demand, must be collected with an addition of five per cent.

Payment to be made in U. S. Treasury Notes or Specie.
WM. D. BRAYTON,
Sept 5—5w Collector.

INTERNAL REVENUE!
U. S. COLLECTOR'S NOTICE!

Collector's Office,
Second District of Rhode Island,
Warwick, Sept. 5, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Annual Taxes and Duties assessed in said district, for the year 1863, on Incomes, Plate, Carriages, Yachts and (unpaid) Licenses, under the Excise Act of the United States, approved July 1, 1862, are now due and payable, and that James Eldred, Esq, Deputy Collector of the Fourth Division, comprising the towns of North and South Kingstown, Exeter and Jamestown, will attend at
John N. Taylor's Kingston Hill, Monday, Sept. 21st.
At the Town Clerk's Office, Pine Hill, Exeter, Tuesday, Sept. 22d
At the Store of John Congdon, West Ferry, Jamestown, on Wednesday, Sept 23d, and
At his Office at Wickford, on Thursday, Sept. 24th, and on Monday, October 5th, from 10 o'clock A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M., of each day, for the purpose of collecting the taxes and Duties aforesaid (except Income taxes) assessed therein.

All Taxes and Duties assessed as aforesaid (except Income taxes), remaining unpaid on the 6th day of October next, must be collected with an addition of ten per cent.

Income Taxes are payable on demand, and if unpaid ten days after demand, must be collected with an addition of five per cent.

Payment to be made in U. S. Treasury notes or Specie.
WM. D. BRAYTON,
Sept 5—5w. Collector.

William H. Smith,
DENTIST,

WOULD inform those who prefer
Hard Rubber or Vulcanite
as a base for Artificial Teeth, that they can have them made at his office at such prices as to be *within the means of all.*

Persons wearing gold plates, and wishing to exchange them for hard rubber, can do so, as he will make them a first-quality set on vulcanite in exchange for their gold plates—providing their gold plates are of the usual weight.

Teeth extracted at all hours of the day and evening.
OFFICE,
139 THAMES ST.,
May 2 Newport, R. I.

FARMER'S
Keep your feet Dry!
BY CALLING AT
J. M. SWAN'S
BOOT & SHOE STORE,
NO. 100 THAMES STREET,

WHERE YOU WILL FIND a complete assortment of Thick Boots and Shoes for Fall and Winter wear. Consisting in part of the following:
Heavy Double Soled Cow-hide Boots,
Heavy do. do. Kip do,
Heavy do. do Grain do,
Heavy do. do. Calf do.
Heavy do. do. Kip Brogans.
RUBBER BOOTS AND SHOES.
ALSO,
FOUR CASES OF
Trebble Soled Boots,
Warranted equal in quality to custom boots.
All Goods warranted in quality and price guaranteed.
DON'T FORGET THE NUMBER,
100 Thames St.
Sept 5

Administrator's Sale.

Will be sold at Public Auction on SATURDAY next, Sept. 12th, 1863, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the shop of the late Abner Hathaway, on Collins street.

A LARGE lot of Oak Plank, Axles, Spokes, Fellows, old Wheels 1 new Wagon body, 1 new Ox Cart body, Wheelbarrows, 1 Grindstone, lot of iron, lot of tools, old lumber, and a variety of other articles.
By order of the Administrator.
Sept 6—2w F. STANHOPE, Auct'r.

REDWOOD LIBRARY.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Company of the Redwood Library and Atheneum will be holden at the Library, Wednesday, September 30, at 3 o'clock, p. m.

A full attendance of the Corporation is requested, as matters of importance will come before the meeting.
R. J. TAYLOR,
Sept 5 Secretary.

NEW DARK CALICOS—50 Pieces of new dark Calicos just received at
Aug 29 WM. C. COZZENS & CO.

GAS TORCHES this day received at
BLISS' House Furnishing Store,
Aug 10 117 Thames Street

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Riverdale Institute
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
At Riverdale on the Hudson,

Will commence its first term on Monday, 19th October next, under the Rectorship of the Rev. Wm. C. Leverett, M. A., now of Newport, R. I.

The fact that this Institution is founded by the Trustees for the superior education of their own daughters and not for pecuniary gains, offers more than ordinary guaranties that the patronage of the establishment will be turned solely to the advantage of its pupils.

The buildings of the Institute are on spacious and elevated grounds, and are being fitted with all the modern improvements which can add to the health and comfort of the occupants. The school rooms, dormitories, etc., are large and well ventilated, heated by steam and lighted by gas. The location is picturesque, salubrious and retired, distance from New York city 14 miles, or half an hour's ride from Thirtieth street Station of the H. R. R. Road.

Reference by permission to
The Rt. Rev. H. Potter, D. D., L L. D.,
" " " T. M. Clark, D. D.
" " " George Burgess, D. D.
" " " J. Williams, D. D.
The Rev. A. G. Mercer, D. D.
" " L. P. W. Balch, D. D.
" " A. B. Carter, D. D.
" " D. R. Brewer.
" " W. A. Muhlenberg, D. D.
Hon. Alex. W. Bradford, New York.
F. S. Winston, Esq., New York,
W. H. Aspinwall, Esq., New York,
Edmund Young, Esq., New York,
William H. Appleton, Esq., New York,
David King, M. D., Newport,
Edward King, Esq., Newport,
Charles Mixter, Esq., Newport, with others.
Further references, circulars, etc., by application to
S. D. BABCOCK, President,
3 Nassau street, N. Y.
H. F. SPAULDING, Secretary,
53 Park Place, N. Y.
Aug 22—4w

BERKELEY INSTITUTE.

IT GIVES ME PLEASURE to announce that Mr. Charles A. Spencer is the Principal of the Berkeley Institute from this date, and I cordially recommend him to the patrons and friends of the Institution. Mr. S. was educated at Columbia College, from whose faculty he has testimonials of the highest character. He has had several years successful experience in teaching, and is heartily interested in the great work of Education.

He has recently been Vice Principal of a Seminary in a neighboring State. The head of that Academy says, "In Education and manner of imparting instruction, Mr. Spencer has given entire satisfaction. In discipline he is mild, but firm. In this department he has excelled."—

I invite for the new Principal that confidence from the people of Newport, which it has been my good fortune to enjoy during the eight years past.
WM. C. LEVERETT.
Berkeley Institute,
Newport, Aug 26.

THE FALL TERM of the 9th year of the Berkeley Institute will commence on Tuesday, the eighth day of September.

This Institution will be conducted as heretofore in almost every respect.

Courses for young Ladies:

Mr. Spencer receives Young Ladies in either of two courses: In the ordinary School Course, or in an Advanced Course intended for those who have left school.

For farther particulars, circulars, etc., address
C. A. SPENCER,
Aug 29 Principal.

UNITED STATES AGENCY
FOR THE SALE OF
Five-Twenty Bonds.

HAVING received the Agency for the sale of the Five-"Twenty" six per cent. Bonds, I am now prepared to furnish them at par, interest to commence from date of subscription.

This loan is payable in Gold, both interest and principal, and is exempt from State, City, or County Tax.

These bonds are of the following denominations, $50, $100, $500 and $1000, interest payable May and November.
JOHN W. VOSE,
Government Agent.
Newport, July 11

NEW BOOKS.

Romola, a novel by George Elliot; Out-Door Papers, by Higgins; Austin Elliot, by Kingsley; Drifting About; The Races of the World, by Brace; Memoirs of Christopher North, by Gordon; Lost and Saved, by Hon. Mrs. Morton; Tales and Sketches, by Hugh Miller; The Book Hunter; by J. Hill Burton; Light, by Helen Modest; Residence on a Georgia Plantation, by F. A. Kemble; Warrington, by the author of Routledge; Substance a Shadow, by Henry James; In the Tropics; At Odds; The Gentleman, by George Calvert; The New Fairy Book; The Drummer Boy; The Pioneer Boy; La Kings and Naval Heroes; Haunts of the Wild Flowers; New Gospel of Peace; Letty Hide's Lovers; A Field of Wonders; Port Monnaies, a new stock; A beautiful new Paper Weight.
WARD Agent,
August 22 130 Thames st.

At a meeting of the City Council of the City of Newport, holden September 1, 1863, the following ordinance was passed:

An Ordinance in regard to removing buildings:

IT IS ORDAINED by the City Council of the City of of Newport, as follows:

Sec. 1 No person shall move any dwelling house or other building through or over any street or highway of said city, without previously obtaining permission therefore from the City Council, or the written consent of the Mayor.

Sec. 2. An ordinance entitled "an Ordinance in relation to the removal of buildings," passed April 3, 1860, is hereby repealed.

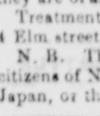
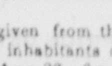
True copy,—attest,
BENJAMIN B. HOWLAND,
Sept 5 City Clerk.

Notice to Tax Payers.

THE TAX BILL for 1863, is now in my hands for collection and by and ordinance of the City Council must be paid on or before the TWENTY-SECOND day of OCTOBER next. Tax payers are therefore respectfully requested to call at my office in the City Hall, and settle the amount assessed upon their several estates.

Office hours from 10 o'clock a. m, to 1 o'clock p. m. and from 3 o'clock to 5 p. m.

Tax books for sale at Tilley's Newspaper Depot, the Book and Music Stores and at the Collector's office.
WM. J. H. AILMAN,
Aug 29 Collector of Taxes.


Geo. G. Hull

Hippopathologist.

Particular attention given to the diseases of animals of the Equine and Bovine species, whether they are of an Enzootic or an Epizootic nature.

Treatment strictly homœpathic. Residence No. 4 Elm street, Newport, R. I.

N. B. The best of reference given from the citizens of Newport—not from the inhabitants of Japan, or the Moon. Aug 22—6w

NEW GOODS,
B. MARSH

HAS JUST RECEIVED a full supply of *Seasonable Goods*, consisting of Gentlemen's, Ladies, Misses and Children's
BOOTS & SHOES,
of every variety and price, so that none need fail of being suited who call at
Sept 5—4w 110 THAMES STREET.

NEW BOOKS.

The Capital of the Tycoon, a narrative of a three years residence in Japan, by Sir Rutherford Alcock,
The New Gospel of Peace,
M'me Demerest's Mirror of Fashion for Fall, a beautiful number,
Rand's new book on Flowers,
For sale by
Sept 5 C. E. HAMMETT, jr.

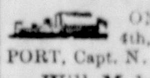
BALMORAL SKIRTS—100 New Balmoral Skirts, just received at
Aug 29 WM. C. COZZENS & CO.

NEW DRESS BUTTONS just opened at
Aug 29 WM. C. COZZENS & CO.

NEW SKELETON SKIRTS just opened at
Aug 29 WM. C. COZZENS & CO,

MISCELLANEOUS.

Summer Arrangement,
NEWPORT and PROVIDENCE, BOSTON, WORCESTER, SPRINGFIELD, ALBANY, and the WEST.



ON and after SATURDAY, July 4th, the steamer CITY OF NEWPORT, Capt. N. B. Allen,
Will Make Two Trips a Day,
Between Newport and Providence, leaving Newport at 7 a. m., and 1.30 p. m., for Providence, connecting with the 'mid-day,' and afternoon trains for the above named places and stopping at Portsmouth Grove each way.

Returning, will leave Providence for Newport at 9.30 a. m., and 6,10 p. m., or on the arrival of Boston and Worcester trains.

Passengers for Boston, Worcester, &c., (and their baggage) transferred from cars and steamer at Providence free.

☞ Baggage checked through.

Passengers by the 1.30 p. m. boat can proceed no farther than Worcester the same day.

FARES.

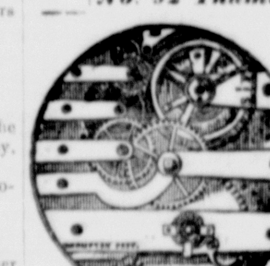
From Newport to Portsmouth Grove,	25c.
Portsmouth Grove to Providence,	50c.
Newport to Providence,	50c.
" " Boston,	$2,00.
" " Worcester,	$2,00.

July 4

NEW STORE
AND
NEW GOODS.
14 WASHINGTON SQ.
FRED. L. BRETT,

WOULD say to the inhabitants of Newport and vicinity that he has leased the new store No. 14 Washington Square, next door to Misses Carpenter & Justin's Millinery Rooms, and stocked the same with
New and Choice Stock of Dry Goods,
such as
CLOAKS, SHAWLS, DRESS GOODS, PRINTS, GINGHAMS, DOMESTICS, GLOVES, SKIRTS, HOSIERY, SMALL WARES,
&C., &C., &C.
and will be pleased to see all who may favor him with a call, assuring them that fair dealings and low prices will be our motto.
FRED. L. BRETT.
Newport, August 1—tf

H. W. PRAY,
Practical Watchmaker and Jeweller,
No. 92 Thames Street.



WATCHES,
CLOCKS,
JEWELRY
AND
FANCY
ARTICLES,

Repaired in a manner not to be surpassed by any, and warranted to suit.
June 13—3m

FOR SALE.

THIS is a rare chance to purchase a valuable estate, corner of Touro street and Bath Road. The lot contains about 20,000 feet of land, with a frontage of 275 feet.—The location is one of the pleasantest in the city, either for a private residence or for business. For the last 14 years the house has been used for summer boarders, always full of the very first class. The Store, 20 by 30 feet, has always been well patronized as a Confectionary. This is too good a chance to pass unnoticed for one to obtain a business already established. My terms is such that no man can object to them. I will take in part pay a house worth from $2,000 to $4,000, and the remainder can remain on mortgage.

If the above is not sold I will lease it for five years, with or without furniture.

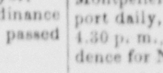
For further particulars inquire of
WM. S. VOSE,
July 25 on the premises.

FOR SALE.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO PURCHASE A PAYING HOTEL IN Newport, R. I.

The subscriber contemplates making a change in his business which will necessarily require his removal from Newport, offers for sale the Aquidneck House and Aquidneck Hall, together with all the furniture and the good will of the entire establishment. The reputation of this house is too well known to require a minute description. Suffice it to say the whole property is in perfect order and now doing a good business. The central and airy location of this establishment, and being the only first class hotel kept open through the year, makes it the very best hotel property in the city. If the above property is not sold previous to the 15th of May, it will be let for a term of years. For terms and further particulars enquire of
PHILIP RIDER, on the premises,
or WILLIAM B. RIDER,
Jan 10 Providence, R. I.

STEAMER MONTPELIER.
NEWPORT AND PROVIDENCE.



On and after Monday, August 31, 1863, the new and splendid steamer Montpelier, Capt. J. Williams, will leave Newport daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 11 a. m. and 4.30 p. m., for Providence—and will leave Providence for Newport at 8.30 a. m. and 2 p. m.

REGULAR FARE, 50 CENTS EACH WAY.

Children under 12 years of age half price.

Excursion tickets to Providence and back, the same day, 50 cents.

For Boston, &c., &c.

Passengers by the 4.30 p. m. boat connect at Providence with the 7.30 p. m. express train for Boston, arriving in Boston at 9 p. m.

For Hartford, &c., &c.

Passengers by the 11 a. m. boat arrive at Providence in time (for dinner) to connect with the 2 p. m. train for Hartford, &c.
August 8

MUSIC.

MRS. M. J. PAINE, proposes teaching a class in
Vocal and Instrumental Music.
Pupils instructed by the quarter or month.—For terms, &c., apply at
MRS. PALMER'S,
May 30 corner of Spring and Mill sts.

Cassimeres and Vestings.

NEW and beautiful styles opened on Monday, 22d, at
D. J. & N. H. GOULD'S,
Established 1763,
June 20 70 Thames st.

GAS PIPING

AND FITTING done at short notice and warranted to give satisfaction, by
WM. H. BLISS,
March 21 116 Thames street.

MRS. FOY'S Patent Corset and Skirt Supporters, at
J. H. HAMMETT'S,
August 8 98 Thames st.

FLOUR.

JUST received a lot of extra family Flour at Lawton's 32 Bridge St., that he is selling at reduced prices. B. I LAWTON.

LADIES COLLARS—Steel, Linen and Paper Collars and Cuffs, at
J. H. HAMMETT'S.
August 8 98 Thames st,

HOOP SKIRTS AND CORSETS of the best patterns in this market, at
J. H. HAMMETT'S,
August 8 98 Thames st.

MASSASOIT, Croton Mills, Manhattan, Corn Exchange and St. Louis Flour. For sale by
June 6 WM. NEWTON, & CO.

NEW RIBBONS.—New Fall Ribbons just opened at
Aug 29 WM. C. COZZENS & CO.

(*Continued from first page.*)

oaths, when so taken, shall be certified by the person by whom the same shall have been taken; and such certificates shall be received and recorded by the said secretary among the executive proceedings; and the chief justice and associate justices, and all civil officers in said Territory, before they act as such, shall take a like oath or affirmation before the said governor or secretary, or some judge or justice of the peace of the Territory, who may be duly commissioned and qualified, which said oath or affirmation shall be certified and transmitted by the person taking the same to the secretary, to be by him recorded as aforesaid; and afterwards the like oath or affirmation shall be taken, certified and recorded in such manner and form as may be prescribed by law. The governor shall receive an annual salary of two thousand five hundred dollars; the chief justice and associate justices shall receive an annual salary of two thousand five hundred dollars; the secretary shall receive an annual salary of two thousand dollars; the said salaries shall be paid quarter-yearly, from the dates of the respective appointments, at the Treasury of the United States; but no payment shall be made until said officers shall have entered upon the duties of their respective appointments. The members of the legislative assembly shall be entitled to receive four dollars each per day during their attendance at the sessions thereof, and four dollars each for every twenty miles' travel in going to and returning from said sessions, estimated according to the nearest usually travelled route; and an additional allowance of four dollars per day shall be paid to the presiding officer of each house for each day he shall so preside.—And a chief clerk, one assistant clerk, one engrossing and one enrolling clerk, a sergeant-at-arms and doorkeeper may be chosen for each house; and the chief clerk shall receive four dollars per day, and the said other officers three dollars per day, during the session of the legislative assembly; but no other officers shall be paid by the United States: Provided, That there shall be but one session of the legislative assembly annually, unless, on an extraordinary occasion, the governor shall think proper to call the legislative assembly together. There shall be appropriated annually the usual sum, to be expended by the governor, to defray the contingent expenses of the Territory, including the salary of the clerk of the executive department; and there shall also be appropriated annually a sufficient sum, to be expended by the secretary of the Territory, and upon an estimate to be made by the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, to defray the expenses of the legislative assembly, the printing of the laws, and other incidental expenses; and the governor and secretary of the Territory shall, in the disbursement of all moneys intrusted to them, be governed solely by the instructions of the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, and shall semi-annually account to the said Secretary for the manner in which the aforesaid moneys shall have been expended; and no expenditure shall be made by said legislative assembly for objects not specially authorized by the acts of Congress making the appropriations, nor beyond the sums thus appropriated for such objects.

Sec. 12. And be it further enacted, That the legislative assembly of the Territory of Idaho shall hold its first session at such time and place in said Territory as the governor thereof shall appoint and direct; and at said first session, or as soon thereafter as they shall deem expedient, the governor and legislative assembly shall proceed to locate and establish a seat of government for said Territory at such place as they may deem eligible: Provided, That the seat of government fixed by the governor and legislative assembly shall not be at any time changed, except by an act of the said assembly duly passed, and which shall be approved, after due notice, at the first general election thereafter, by a majority of the legal votes cast on that question.

Sec. 13. And be it further enacted, That a delegate to the House of Representatives of the United States, to serve for the term of two years, who shall be a citizen of the United States, may be elected by the voters qualified to elect members of the legislative assembly, who shall be entitled to the same rights and privileges as are exercised and enjoyed by the delegates from the several other territories of the United States to the said House of Representatives; but the delegate first elected shall hold his seat only during the term of the Congress to which he shall be elected. The first election shall be held at such time and places, and be conducted in such manner, as the governor shall appoint and direct; and at all subsequent elections the times, places and manner of holding the elections shall be prescribed by law. The person having the greatest number of legal votes shall be declared by the governor to be duly elected, and a certificate thereof shall be given accordingly. That the Constitution and all laws of the United States which are not locally inapplicable shall have the same force and effect within the said Territory of Idaho as elsewhere within the United States.

Sec. 14. And be it further enacted, That when the lands in the said Territory shall be surveyed, under the direction of the Government of the United States, preparatory to bringing the same into market, sections numbered sixteen and thirty-six in each township in said Territory shall be and the same are hereby reserved for the purpose of being applied to schools in said Territory, and in the States and Territories hereafter to be erected out of the same.

Sec. 15. And be it further enacted, That, until otherwise provided by law, the governor of said territory may define the judicial districts of said Territory, and assign the judges who may be appointed for said Territory to the several districts, and also appoint the times and places for holding courts in the several counties or subdivisions in each of said judicial districts, by proclamation to be issued by him; but the legislative assembly, at their first or any subsequent session, may organize, alter or modify such judicial districts, and assign the judges, and alter the times and places of holding the courts, as to them shall seem proper and convenient.

Sec. 16. And be it further enacted, That all officers to be appointed by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, for the Territory of Idaho, who, by virtue of the provisions of any law now existing, or which may be enacted by Congress, are required to give security for moneys that may be intrusted with them for disbursement, shall give such security at such time and in such manner as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe.

Sec. 17. And be it further enacted, That all treaties, laws, and other engagements made by the Government of the United States with the Indian tribes inhabiting the Territory embraced within the provisions of this act, shall be faithfully and rigidly observed, anything contained in this act to the contrary notwithstanding, and that the existing agencies and superintendencies of said Indians be continued with the same powers and duties which are now prescribed by law, except that the President of the United States may, at his discretion, change the location of the office of said agencies or superintendents.

Approved, March 3, 1863.

SCHOLFIELD'S

COMMERCIAL

COLLEGE,

NO. 81 WESTMINSTER STREET,

Providence, R. I.

Founded by A. G. S., A. D. 1840

WRITING, BOOK-KEEPING, MATHEMATICS, COMMON ENGLISH BRANCHES, LANGUAGES, SURVEYING, NAVIGATION, and

Mechanical Drawing.

Instruction on no the class system. Each student receives special instruction.

It is believed that this is the only Commercial School in this country where Book-keeping is taught without the use of text books. This course is pursued in order that the instructions may be most thorough and practical.

For particulars see circulars and catalogue, just published, to be had by application at the College.

Aug 22—tf.

LIME.

ROCK ISLAND LIME, for whitewashing and hard finishing.

HAMMETT'S Lumber Yard,

March 14 231 Thames street.

GROCERIES.

JOHN D. DENNIS,

AT THE OLD STAND,

NO. 22 BROAD STREET.

ESTABLISHED A. D. 1819.

HAS just received and offers for sale on the most reasonable terms, a large and well-selected stock of Groceries, Provisions, &c., &c.

Oolong Teas	Molasses
Eng Breakfast do	Old java coffee
Young Hyson do	Ceylon do
Hyson do	Maracaibo do
Gunpowder do	St Domingo do
Flour in barrels	Roasted do
Flour in half barrels	Ground do
Flour in bags	Ground cinnamon
Brown Havana sugars	Ground cloves
Stuart's crushed do	Ground ginger
Stuart's refined do	Ground rice
Stuart's ground do	Wheaton grits
Baker's cocoa	Maccaroni
French chocolate	Vermicelli
Hecker's Farina	Extract lemon
Corn starch	Extract rose
Dietetic saleratus	Extract peach
Sup carb soda	Rose water
Cream Tartar	Castile soap
Olive oil	Oldpalm do
Capres	Ward's do
Table salt	Excelsior do
Dairy salt	Fancy do
Mustard	Pickles
Pepper	Catsups
Cassia	Pepper sauce
Mace	Sperm candles
Nutmegs	Adamantine do
Hominy	Tallow do
Preserved ginger	Washing powder
Lard	Chewing tobacco
Hams	Smoking do
Pork	Maccaboy snuff
Rice	Scotch do
Sweet corn	Dried apples
White beans	Cheese
Hemp seed	Butter
Canary seed	Crackers
Pimento	Pilot bread
Raisins	Vinegar
Currants	Clocks
Citron	Wrapping paper
Tapioca	Letter do
Starch	Bill do
Indigo	Envelopes
Meal	Knives
Shoe brushes	Cattle cards
Dust do	Curry combs
Paint do	Bow pins
Whitewash do	Ox bows
Stove do	Yokes
Horse do	Shovels
Scrub do	Iron do
Clothes do	Steele and Iron do
Hair do	Manure forks
Tooth do	Hay do
Combs	Hoes
Bath brick	Rakes
Brick dust	Plows
Matches	Plowcastings
Wash boards	Hay cutters
Clothes lines	Corn shellers
Clothes pins	Seed planters
Painted tubs	Coal sieves
Painted pails	Hoe handles
Cedar tubs	Butter boxes
Cedar pails	Whips
Wood dippers	Lashes

and a variety of other articles too numerous to mention. Goods warranted and delivered free in any part of the city.

INSURANCE.

THE FARMERS'

Mutual Fire Insurance

COMPANY,

AT EAST GREENWICH, R. I.,

CONTINUES to insure against loss or damage by fire or lightning, in two separate classes.

This Company, which confines its business almost wholly to the State of Rhode Island, has been in operation since 1831, has never made an assessment, and has, after paying losses and expenses, a large surplus in the treasury.

BENJAMIN B. THURSTON, President,
NICHOLAS S. FRY, Vice President.
WILLIAM BODFISH, Treasurer.
THOMAS A. REYNOLDS, Secretary.

Applications for insurance may be made to OLIVER POTTER, Newport, R. I.

East Greenwich, Oct 16, 1858—1y

THE

PARK FIRE INSURANCE CO

Cash Capital 200,000.

With a large surplus, all securely invested on Bond & Mortgage and first class of Bank Stock.

Office 237 Broadway cor. Park Place

and 50 Wall Street.

This Company insures Buildings, Merchandise, Ships and their cargoes, in port, Household Furniture, and Personal Property generally, against loss or damage by fire.

Wm. Jaffray, Sec. Josiah W. Baker, Pres
J. J. Searing, Surveyor. John Bedine, Vice Pres

SETH W. MACY, Agent for Newport,

Dec 31—1y. Office No. 93 Spring street.

MARINE & FIRE INSURANCE

THE AMERICAN INSURANCE COMPANY

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

INCORPORATED, JUNE 1851.

Insure, Marine and Fire Risks on the most favorable terms.

The Capital of said Company is $150,000, all paid in and invested in Bank Stock in the City of Providence.

DIRECTORS.

R. R. Stafford, Resolved Waterman, Shubael Hutchins, George S. Rathbone, Caleb Harris, Walker Humphrey, T. F. C. Goddard, Tully R. Bowen, Henry J. Smith, Allen O. Peck, Samuel B. Tobey, James T. Rhodes, Thomas F. Ives.

ALLEN O. PECK, *President.*

WALKER HUMPHREY, *Secretary.*

Persons wanting insurance or information concerning said Company, will please apply to GEORGE BOWEN, Esq., Newport.

GRAY'S

CELEBRATED

HAIR

Restorative.

IT IS NOT A DYE.

$1000 PREMIUM. $1000

WILL CAUSE HAIR TO GROW ON BALD HEADS!

WILL RESTORE GREY OR PERSONS HAIR TO ITS

ORIGINAL CONDITION & COLOR.

Will prevent the Hair from Falling Off, and promote a New and Healthy Growth; completely eradicate Dandruff; will prevent and cure Nervous Headache; will give to the Hair a Clean, Glossy Appearance, and is a Certain Cure for all Diseases of the Head.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE

It is a perfect and complete dressing for the hair. Read the following testimonials:

U. S. MARSHAL'S OFFICE, New York, Nov. 6, 1861.

MR. GRAY, Sir:

Dear Sir—Two months ago my hair was almost entirely RAN off, and the little hair I had was GREY and falling out very fast; since I used your Restorative it stops it off immediately, and after using two bottles, my hair is thoroughly stocked with a healthy growth of hair, and of the same color it was in early manhood. I take great pleasure in recommending your excellent Hair Restorative, and you may use this as you think proper.

HARRY MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

Sold by Druggists, Fancy Goods Dealers, Barbers, Hairdressers, and Perfumers everywhere throughout the United States, Canadas, and South America.

Manufactured only by the proprietor, (Wm. Gray,) at the Restorative Factory, 355 Broadway, New York, and for sale by all druggists.

July 4—1y

CAUTION

TO FEMALES IN DELICATE HEALTH.

DR. DOW, Physician and Surgeon, No. 5 Freeman street, Boston, is consulted daily for all diseases incident to the female system. Prolapsus (Falling of the Womb), Fluor Albus, Suppression, and other menstrual derangements, are all treated on new pathological principles, and speedy relief guaranteed in every few days. No invariably certain in the cure made of Leucorrhœa, that most obstinate complaint yielding to it, and the afflicted person soon rejoices in perfect health.

Dr. Dow has undoubtedly had greater experience in the cure of diseases of women than any other physician in Boston. Based on recommendations for patients who may call, he may be treated a few days under his treatment.

Dr. Dow, since 1845, having confined his whole attention to an office practice for the cure of Private Diseases and Female Complaints, acknowledges no superior in the United States.

N. B.—All letters must contain one dollar, or they will not be answered.

Office hours from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

Boston, August 1, 1862.

HATS.

THE LATEST STYLE of Black Silk Hats just received from Knox and Leary of New York, for sale at No. 183 Thames street.

March 28 J. H. COZZENS & CO.

STEAM GRIST MILL.

PERSONS wishing Corn ground can have done with dispatch at the Mill on SWINBURNE'S WHARF, opposite foot of Mary street.

June 5

GENUINE Yorkshire Bacon, English Cheese, Yarmouth Sprats and Bologna Sausages at COGGESHALL'S.

GROCERIES.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

AT

HUBBARD'S

Parade Cor.

GROCERY

The subscriber having made such arrangements in his store as will give him greater facilities for doing business than heretofore possessed, would most respectfully invite the attention of consumers to his increased stock of fresh and choice

GROCERIES,

among which may be found the following, at prices as low as at *any store in this city.*

FLOUR in barrels and bags, of the best brand in this market.

GREEN and BLACK TEAS of every grade, at prices to suit purchasers.

COFFEE—Old Government, Java, Maracaibo, Rio, Cuba, parched and ground coffees of every variety. Among the latter may be found a superior article of Turkey, warranted to give satisfaction.

NEW ORLEANS, Cuba, Muscovado, Porto Rico Molasses, Sugar House Syrup, Loaf, Crushed, New Orleans, Muscovado and Havana Brown

SUGARS.

SODA, WINE, MILK, MEDFORD, PIC-NIC, BUTTER, BOSTON, SUGAR AND WATER CRACKERS, PILOT BREAD.

Ward's, Kendall's, Mason's, and Castile Soap, Starch, Adamantine, Sperm and Tallow Candles, Indigo, Pipes, Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, Snuff, Olive Oil, Vermicelli, Oranges, &c.

RHODE ISLAND, SOUTHERN, AND BOLTED MEAL

DOWNER'S

Best Kerosene, Kerosene Lamps, Wicks, Chimnies, &c., &c.

Non-Explosive Burning Fluid, Sperm and Whale Oil.

WINES AND LIQUORS of all kinds by the measure only.

GREEN and DRIED FRUITS of the best quality, all of which are warranted to be as represented, and delivered free in any part of the city. Orders solicited. April 13

PLUMBING.

JOSEPH H. LYON

PLUMBER, BRASS FOUNDER & COPPER SMITH

No. 236 THAMES STREET,

NEWPORT, R. I.

HAS constantly on hand a variety of Force and Lift Pumps, of his own manufacture, which he warrants equal, if not superior to any before offered in this market.

Also, Water Closets, Wash Bowls, Croton and Cochituate Faucets, and every description of Plumbing materials of various qualities and prices, as cheap as can be bought elsewhere.

Also, Pure block Tin Pipe, warranted not to injure the water in any way and fitted in the best style to Pumps and all other purposes.

Lead Pipe and Sheet Lead of various sizes on hand, also, all kinds of Brass and Composition Castings made to order. Ship Castings of all kinds on hand and made to order at short notice.

All orders attended to with neatness and despatch and all work *Warranted.*

CITY PLUMBING STORE.

JOHN C. WEAVER, JR.,

PLUMBER.

AND DEALER in Force, Copper and Iron Pumps, Block Tin, Lead Pipes, and Sheet Lead, of all sizes. Water Closets, Marble Bowls, &c &c., constantly on hand.

N. B.—All kinds of Plumbing and Jobbing done in a neat and substantial manner and warranted to give satisfaction.

Please give us a call. Orders left at store promptly attended to.

JOHN G. WEAVER, Jr.

March 8—tf No. 4 Mill Street.

PLUMBING STORE.

NATHAN M. CHAFEE,

has now in store,

Force, Copper and Iron Pumps,

Lead Pipes and Sheet Lead,

Water Closets, Marble Bowls, &c., &c.

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

Plumbing and Jobbing of all kinds, will be done in a neat and substantial manner and warranted to give satisfaction.

Orders left at the store No. 5 Commercial Wharf, will be promptly attended to.

June 26

The Solar Hair Dye.

Dr. GIBSON SMITH'S Instantaneous Solar Hair Dye is superior to all other preparations now used.

Becoming disgusted with the filthy, unhealthy and poisonous compound of the day, he prepared the Solar hair dye for his own especial use, and tested its superior qualities on his own hair, and the hair of his personal and intimate friends, for two years before offering it to the public.

The Solar Hair Dye is a colorless transparent liquid. A beautiful glossy black is imparted to the hair by moistening it with the Dye, and standing a few seconds in the sun's rays. Hence its appropriate name, Solar Hair Dye.

From chemical analysis Dr. Smith has discovered that white or gray hairs are caused by a superabundance of lime in the hair. The Solar Hair Dye, together with the chemical action of the sun's rays, removes this surplus of lime and imparts to the hair its beautiful dark color. Color is a property inherent in light; and thus it is seen that this Dye is compounded on strictly natural and scientific principles. The result is the dark, beautiful color imparted to the hair by this dye.

Does not fade, and so perfect is the color that no one can distinguish it from nature.

The Solar Hair Dye may be applied without the assistance of a barber. The hair needs no cleansing after applying the dye, for it produces no smut, not enough to soil the whitest linen.

The Solar Hair Dye helps weak eyes, relieves, very much, nervous headache, and promotes the growth of the hair, rendering it soft and moist.

Sold in this city by R. J. TAYLOR, No. 104 Thames street, and at No. 37 Dorrance street, Providence, R. I. May 30

ESTABLISHED 1760.

PETER LORILLARD,

Snuff and Tobacco Manufacturer.

16 and 18 CHAMBERS ST.,

(Formerly 42 Chambers street, New York,)

Would call the attention of dealers to the articles of his manufacture, viz:

BROWN SNUFF.

Macaboy, Demigros,
Fine Rappee, Fine Virginia,
Coarse Rappee, Nacchodes,
American Gentleman, Copenhagen.

YELLOW SNUFF.

Scotch, Honey Dew,
High Toast Scotch, Fresh Honey Dew Scotch,
Irish High Toast, Fresh Scotch,
or Lundy Foot.

☞ ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE LARGE REDUCTION in prices of fine cut Chewing and Smoking Tobaccos, which will be found of a superior quality.

TOBACCO.

SMOKING.	FINE CUT CHEWING.	SMOKING.
Long,	F. & L. or plug,	S. Jagg,
No. 1,	Cavendish or Excel,	Spanish,
No. 2,	Sweet Scented Oronoco,	Cadaster,
Fine 1 & 2 twisted,	The Fort Cavendish,	Turkish,
Scotch twist.		

N. B.—A circular of prices will be sent on application.

March 7—1y

HATS.

THE LATEST STYLE of Black Silk Hats just received from Knox and Leary of New York, for sale at No. 183 Thames street.

March 28 J. H. COZZENS & CO.

STEAM GRIST MILL.

PERSONS wishing Corn ground can have it done with dispatch at the Mill on SWINBURNE'S WHARF, opposite foot of Mary street.

June 5

GENUINE Yorkshire Bacon, English Cheese, Yarmouth Sprats and Bologna Sausages at COGGESHALL'S.

GROCERIES.

WM. CORNELL

17 & 19 *Broad st. and 1 Spring st*

(At the Junction of Broad and Spring streets nearly opposite his former location,)

Invites the attention of the public to the following large and well selected stock of

NEW GOODS

which with many other things are offered at the very lowest prices, and delivered free of charge in any part of the city.

TEA.

New crop Oolong, New crop English Breakfast
" Gunpowder, " " Imperial,
Young Hyson, various grades from the highest to lowest.

COFFEE.

Old Government Java, Maracaibo
Rio, Parched,
Ground of a very superior quality and Dandelion coffee.

SUGARS AND MOLASSES

Stewart's crushed, Refined A B & C do,
Fine powdered, Granulated,
and Havana sugars.
Muscovado and New Orleans Molasses

PROVISIONS.

Pork, Hams, Lard, Dried Beef,
Fish, Cheese, Fresh Butter, Eggs.

FLOUR &C.

Double extra Genesee, Genesee, Ball Brand and bags,
Northern Meal, Rye and Feed Meal, Corn and Oats.

OILS.

Lard Whale, Olive, Castor oils.

FRUIT &C.

Oranges, Lemons, Figs,
Nutmegs, Citron, Currants,
Prunes, Preserved ginger, Pickles,
Catsups Pepper Sauce, Capers.

SPICES.

Nutmegs, Mace, Ginger,
Pimento, Cloves, Cassia,
Pepper, Mustard, Caraway seeds,
Gr'd spices, warranted, Cayenne, Shakers Herbs and
Flavoring Extracts.

SOAPS.

War No. 1, do Pale,
No 1 extra Excelsior, German Lustral,
Old Palm, Castile and Fancy Soaps.

TOBACCO.

Lorillards, Macaboy and Scotch Snuff,
smoking and fine cut chewing Tobacco, Cigars of various brands.

CRACKERS.

Butter, Oyster, Soda, Cream, Wine and Fancy Crackers

SUNDRIES.

French Chocolate,	Baker's Cocoa,	Hominy,
Sump,	Hooker's Farina,	Corn Starch,
Laundry Starch,	Tapioca,	Wheaton Grits,
Maccaroni,	Vermacelli,	Ground rice,
Pyle's saleratus,	Babbitt's do	Sup carbonate soda,
Salsoda,	Cream Tartar,	Hemp seed,
Caraway seed,	Table salt,	Dairy salt,
Indigo,	Bath brick,	Wrapping,
Letter,	Bill,	Cap,
And note paper,	Envelopes,	Matches,

BRUSHES.

Floor,	Whitewash,	Scrub,
Clothes,	Shoe,	Hair,
Tooth,	House and Dust Brushes.	

WOODEN WARE.

Brooms,	Tubs,	Pails,
Dippers,	Baskets,	Covers,
Faucets,	Sieves,	Wash boards,
Cloth Pins,	Cloth Line,	Bed Cords,
Mats,	Mops,	Trays.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Corn Shellers,	Hay Cutters,	Manure Forks,
Shovels,	Hoes,	Plows,
Cultivators,	Rakes,	Scythes,
Hay Forks,	Rifles,	Yokes,
Cards.	Curry Combs,	Boxes.
	Whips, &c.	

SHOES.

Mens Boys, Women's,
Misses' and Children's Shoes and Boots.

DRY GOODS.

	Brown and Bleached Sheetings and Shirtings,	
Denims,	Prints, Ginghams,	Denims,
Challis,	Cambricks, Jeans,	Nankins,
Brilliants,	Ticks, Crash,	Cassimere,
Ribbons,	Hair's, Silgins,	Table Linen,
Thread,	Silk, and ASSN. NOTIONS.	

CROCKERY,

GLASS WARE,

EARTHERN WARE,

PAPER HANGINGS.

Having nearly disposed of his large stock of paper hangings will sell the remainder at reduced prices.

CALL IN

AT

NEWTONS',

Cor. Thames & Pelham Streets,

and purchase your

FINE OLD

WINES AND LIQUORS,

AND

Choice Family

Groceries.

June 8

HERE'S HEALTH FOR THE MILLION

DR. CLARKE'S

SHERRY WINE BITTERS,

PALATABLE, RELIABLE & HEALTHY.

Prepared from Rock Rose, Sarsaparilla, Dock Root, and a great variety of Roots and Herbs. *Preserved in the best Sherry Wine and Whisky.*

WILL immediately cure Loss of Appetite General Debility, Dyspepsia, Sour Stomach, Palpitation of the Heart, Asthma, Coughs Colds, Boils, Pimples on the Face, and humors of all kinds.

They are safe for the young, effectual and agreeable for the old and indispensible for the ladies, as they enrich the blood, and invigorate and restore the system.

N. B.—If you wish a good Bitter, call for *Clarke's and take no other.*

N. B. Beware of all imitations, as they contain vile drugs and cheap poisonous liquors, which will destroy your health and life quicker than disease.

OUR system is to keep up the quality and make the price in proportion.

Sold by all druggists, grocers, hotel keepers, and dealers generally.

Manufactured by S. R. CLARKE, Sharon, Mass.

Price only 50 cents for the trial bottle, 75 cents for one quart, $1,50 for two quarts.

Sold in Newport by R. J. Taylor, Caswell, Mack & Co., W. S. N. Allen, Christopher Handy, and John Young.

Feb 21—9m.

MANHOOD:

How Lost: How Restored.

Just Published in a Sealed Envelope, price 6 cents

A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment and Radical Cure of Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, Nervousness, and Involuntary Emissions, inducing Impotency, Consumption, and Mental and Physical Debility.

BY ROB'T J. CULVERWELL, M. D.

The important fact that the awful consequences of Self-Abuse may be effectually removed without internal medicines or the dangerous application of caustic, instruments, medicated bougies, and other empirical devices, is here clearly demonstrated, and the entirely new and successful treatment as adopted by the celebrated author, fully explained, by means of which every one is enabled to cure himself perfectly, and at the least possible cost, thereby avoiding all the advertised nostrums of the day. This lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands.

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, post paid on receipt of two postage stamps, by addressing the publishers,

CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO.,

127 Bowery, New York, Post Office Box 4586.

May 16—1y

The Newport Market.

The subscriber having removed from his old stand, 145 Thames st., to the old

Post Office Building,

ON PELHAM STREET,

is prepared to serve his former customers and the citizens of Newport, generally, with

MEATS, VEGETABLES AND FRUITS,

OF ALL KINDS,

Including Game of all kinds, in their season, and every article usually sold by the trade, at prices as reasonable as can be found at any other market.

May 23—tf BENJAMIN BATEMAN.

NEW GOODS.

JEWELRY, Silver Ware and Fancy Goods, Fine Gold Chains, Watches, Onyx, Pearl, Jet, Oriental Garnet, and Coral Jewelry.

New and rich styles of solid Silver Ware. Also a fine assortment of Plated Ware,

Ice Pitchers,	Cake Baskets,
Tea Sets,	Urns,
Castors,	Syrup Cups,
Toast Racks,	Berry Dishes,
Spoons,	Forks, &c.,

A fine assortment of Fancy Combs just received and now ready for inspection.

Watches, Jewelry, Umbrellas, Parasols and Fancy Goods neatly and promptly repaired, at

HEATH & WESTCOTT'S,

June 20 No. 86 Thames st.

HARDWARE.

BUILDERS' HARDWARE, as Locks, Butts, Screws, &c., Cast Steel Files and Rasps on hand, and for sale at reasonable prices by USAH

March 14 201 Thames street.

(COPYRIGHT SECURED.)

The Great Indian Remedy

FOR FEMALES.

DR. MATTISON'S INDIAN EMMNAGOGUE

This celebrated female medicine possessing virtues unknown of anything else of the kind, and proving effectual after all others have failed, is designed for both married and single ladies, and is the very best thing known for the purpose, as it will bring on the *monthly sickness* in cases of obstruction, from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain.

OVER 2000 BOTTLES

have now been sold *without a single failure* when taken as directed and without the least injury to health IN ANY CASE. ☞ It is put up in bottles, of three different strengths, with full directions for using and sent by Express, *closely sealed*, to all parts of the country.

PRICES—Full strength $10. Half strength, $5. Quarter strength, $3 per bottle.

☞ *Remember!—This medicine is designed expressly for those obstinate cases, where all other remedies of the kind have failed to cure; also that it is warranted as represented* IN EVERY RESPECT, *or the price will be refunded.*

☞ BEWARE OF IMITATIONS! None genuine and warranted, unless purchased *directly of Dr. M. or at his office.*

☞ Accommodations for ladies wishing to remain in the city a short time for treatment.

DR. MATTISON'S DIURETIC COMPOUND

For Acute and Chronic Gonorrhœa.

This new remedy contains neither Balsam Copaiva, Spirits of Nitre, Cubebs, Turpentine or any other nauseous drugs, but is an elegant vegetable liquid, pleasant to the taste and smell, grateful to the stomach, cooling, cleansing and healing in its operation and speedily allaying all heat and irritation in the urinary passages. You, therefore, who have been swallowing down *Balsam Copaiva*, either in capsules or mixtures for months in succession, until with pale face and disordered stomach your breath and clothes are filled with its vile order; throw away the disgusting mixtures and send for a bottle of this new remedy, which will not only cure you at once, but at the same time it will cleanse the system from the injurious effects of the various mixtures you have been taking so long.

☞ ONE BOTTLE, WHICH LASTS A WEEK, WILL OFTEN EFFECT A PERMANENT CURE. Price $2,00.

DR. MATTISON'S ANTI-SYPHILITIC SYRUP.

For Constitutional Syphilis.

No remedy ever discovered has done what has been achieved by this. Under its use every form of constitutional syphilitic taint is speedily cured, and in a few weeks the subtle poison is completely eradicated from the system, and health and strength are permanently restored.

☞ It was this remedy that cured in a few weeks a gentleman from the South, then stopping at Newport, and for which he presented Dr. M. with $400 besides his bill, after having been under the treatment of the most eminent physicians in Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York for five years.

One bottle, which lasts a month, will often effect a perfect cure. Price $10; half size $5.

DR. MATTISON'S NERVE INVIGORATOR.

For Nervous Debility, Loss of Power, Impotency, Confusion of Thought, Loss of Memory, Irritable Temper, Gloomy Apprehensions, Despondency and Melancholy, which may end in Loss of Reason.

This new remedy for that fearful train of mental and physical evils arising from venereal excesses, and secret habits of the young, is composed of the most soothing, strengthening and invigorating medicines to be found in the whole Vegetable Kingdom, which, in combination, form the most perfect Anodyne for this obstinate and distressing class of maladies ever yet discovered. It has now been sent to nearly every State in the Union, relieving the untold sufferings of hundreds who have never seen the inventor, restoring them to comparative health, strength and happiness. Price—Quart bottle, which lasts a month $10; half size $5.

☞ These four GREAT REMEDIES are the result of over twenty years study and practice, and are now prepared they are known to be the very best for their respective purposes, and I am therefore induced to make them public for the mutual benefit of myself and the sick, who otherwise could never avail themselves of their benefits. They are all warranted as represented, in every respect, or the *price will be refunded.*

☞ Prepared and sold ONLY at DR. MATTISON'S REMEDIAL INSTITUTE FOR SPECIAL DISEASES, rear No. 28 Union street, Providence, R. I., and sent by express, secure from observation, to all parts of the United States.

A Word of Caution.

☞ It has been estimated that over *Two Hundred Thousand Dollars* are paid to swindling quacks annually, in New England alone; and that, too, without any benefit to those who pay it. All this could have been saved, without inquiring upon who are alike destitute of honor, character or skill, and whose only recommendation is their own false and extravagant assertions, or *praise of themselves.* The only way to avoid imposition is to take no man's word, no matter what his pretensions are, but MAKE INQUIRY. It will cost you nothing, and may save you many regrets; for, as advertising physicians in nine cases out of ten are bosses, there is no safety in trusting any of them unless you know who and what they are.

☞ Dr. M. will send FREE, by enclosing one stamp as above, a Pamphlet on DISEASES OF WOMEN, and on PRIVATE DISEASES generally, giving full information with THE MOST UNDOUBTED ASSURANCES AND TESTIMONIALS, without which no advertising physician, or medicine of this kind is deserving of ANY CONFIDENCE WHATEVER.

☞ Orders by mail promptly attended to.—Write your address PLAINLY, and direct to Dr. H. N. MATTISON, as above.

BUSINESS CARDS.

BROWN, GODDARD & BARLOW,

No. 122 Thames Street, Newport,

MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN

FURNACES, RANGES, PARLOR, OFFICE SHIP AND COOKING STOVES, ENAMELED AND TINNED IRON WARE,

Britannia, Japaned, Plain and

Wooden Ware.

ICE CREAM FREEZERS, &c. &c.

Job work in all its various branches attended to and satisfaction guaranteed.

L. S. BROWN. S. GODDARD. P. A. BARLOW

Jan 18—tf.

ALBERT SHERMAN,

—DEALER IN—

DRY GOODS & MILLINERY,

No. 259

SOUTH THAMES STREET,

T. MUMFORD SEABURY,

DEALER IN

Boots and Shoes of all Kinds.

NO. 140 *THAMES STREET,*

☞ Boots and Shoes made and repaired. ☞

J. H. COZZENS,

152 THAMES STREET,

DEALER IN

CLOTHING,

HATS, CAPS, FURNISHING GOODS, OIL SUITS, TRUNKS, VALICES, CARPET BAGS, &c.

JAMES ATKINSON,

COMMISSIONER

FOR THE STATE OF NEW YORK,

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEWPORT,

Office in Pelham Street.

LANGLEY & NORMAN,

DRAPERS & TAILORS,

104 & 106 THAMES STREET,

Where can be found a complete assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings and Furnishing Goods, consisting of Shirts, Drawers, Collars, Cravats, Scarfs, Ties, Gloves, &c.

EDWARD C. HAYES,

BOOT and SHOE MAKER,

No. 7 WASHINGTON SQUARE,

NEAR THE FOUNTAIN, NEWPORT, R. I.

☞ Repairing neatly and promptly executed.

Benjamin Marsh, 2d,

COMMISSIONER for the State of Pennsylvania, to take the acknowledgment of Deeds, &c., to be used or recorded in said State.

Office City Hall, Newport.

Sept 20

Wm. B. Swan,

DRAPER and TAILOR.

Has for sale a good assortment of

SASONABLE GOODS.

City Intelligence Office.

NO. 23 WESTMINSTER STREET, up stairs, room No. 6. Housekeepers in want of girls are invited to call.

L. U. MUNRO.

Feb 25—3m (m30) Providence, R. I.

If you want a

HARNESS

Made or repaired,

go to

J. H. CHAPPELL

Cor. Farewell and Marlboro sts.

And he will fit you out at War Prices.

LEGAL NOTICES.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS.

SECRETARY OF STATE'S OFFICE, Providence, September 1st, 1863.

WHEREAS, an article of emendment to the Constitution of this State was proposed by the last General Assembly, at its special session in August 1862, by the votes of a majority of all the members elected to each House thereof, which was published and read to the electors at their annual town and ward meetings in April last, as required by the thirteenth article of the Constitution of the State. And whereas, at the May session of the General Assembly, 1863, said proposed amendment was presented for its action thereon, and a majority of all the members elected to each House thereof being present and approving the same, an act was passed declaring such approval, and directing the publication and submission to the electors of said proposed amendment, which is as follows:

"Aliens, residents of this State, who have enlisted or volunteered, or who may enlist or volunteer in any of the regiments of this State, and shall be honorably discharged therefrom, and who are now or may become naturalized citizens of the United States, shall be admitted to vote at all elections in this State on the same terms as native born citizens of this State.

Now, in conformity with the provisions of the act referred to, the above propositions of amendment is to be submitted to the electors of this State, for their approval or rejection at special meetings of the electors, to be held on the first Monday in October, A. D. 1863.

Circulars containing instructions to the town and City Clerks, together with ballots to be used at the special town meeting, will be forwarded to them.

JOHN R. BARTLETT,

Sept 5 Secretary of State.

Administrator's Notice.

THE UNDERSIGNED having been appointed administrator on the estate of

ABNER HATHAWAY,

late of Newport, deceased and having given bond as the law directs, hereby requests all persons having demands against said estate, to present them, and those indebted to make immediate payment to

OLI